Climate Change Program
External Evaluation

Final Report

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Executive Summary

Key achievements

The international landscape on climate change is fast evolving, with action becoming more and more urgent every day, and pervasive to all sectors of development activity. In addition, and as presented by Climate Change Program (CCP)'s projects, much more knowledge and research are necessary on how climate change will affect all human activities and natural systems. Within that landscape, this evaluation has clearly shown **the niche occupied by IDRC and its CCP** over the past five years in supporting a diverse set of innovative research-action oriented activities with a wide array of project partners in developing countries on climate change adaptation (CCA). IDRC's support is generally appreciated and characterized by its beneficiaries as patient, flexible, science-based with a focus on application and actions. These are attributes that few international players can claim to provide together.

The CCP combined four key approaches to achieve its results: (i) identification of *knowledge gaps;* (ii) generation of *knowledge products* to contribute to filling those gaps; (iii) *supporting capacity building and leadership development*, and (iv) all this building on *partnerships*. *The CCP and its approach is very relevant* to the CCA challenges faced today. Limited capacity (individual and institutional in particular) continues to be one of the key barriers to research and actions on CCA. Bringing credible evidence to the development and implementation of policies and plans and improving capacity for evidence-based decision making are crucial mechanisms for societies to increase their potential for current and future resilience to climate change. **With respect to the generation of new knowledge specifically,** CCP projects analysed knowledge gaps related to the objective of the project and then made a *significant contribution* in terms of targeting those gaps. The evaluation accounted for at least 1407 reported research outputs of various forms produced by all CCP projects (with the exclusion of CARIAA[1]), ranging from peer reviewed journals (272), to conference presentation (359) and policy and research briefs (235), for example. The research production of the CCP is notable in particular around the issues of cities and local level adaptation, climate finance and private sector involvement and more recently on the gender transformative agenda.

With respect to capacity building and leadership development, the program has also made *significant contributions* to capacity building and leadership development at the individual level (the programme reported 284 MSc ad PhD students, 313 fellows awardees, 20 postdocs and at least 1720 individual participants to training and other career development activities that were supported by the CCP outside of CARIAA) and has made *a good job in targeting women* for this capacity building and leadership development work. Many individuals are now working in key positions influencing policies, are part of the decision-making processes or have improved their institutions capacity to conduct CCA research (for instance, as a result of the piloting work done under the Private Sector Mobilization project (108074), some private enterprises, such as Coca Cola, Ikea, or more recently Morgan Stanley indirectly, have now taken on the Risk and Resilience Framework as part of their decision making process, and research

[1] Although a part of the CCP the current evaluation did not include the CARIAA program since this was recently evaluated (2018)

institutions are now giving due attention to CCA, such as CSIR in South Africa which is now putting CCA as a key issue in its future research agenda as a result of the Green Book project (108230)).

With respect to the achievement of outcomes specifically, CCP projects have contributed to the achievement of the program immediate outcomes, as presented in the CCP impact pathways. In terms of influencing decision making and policies/plans, the evaluation has concluded that the integrated approach of generating new knowledge (to fill identified knowledge gaps) and capacity building and leadership development activities *have influenced and /or are likely to influence a number of policies and plans as well as decision making processes at various levels* (from local to international). The CCP has reported that at least 40 policies and plans had been successfully informed by projects at different scale. A few examples of key successes to date include:

- **Influencing decision-making.** A total of 12 projects have reported to have influenced decision-making processes. These processes are broadly within the public sector, though some relate to the private sector (e.g. utilities). For instance, five projects, with a strong representation from water-related projects, have reported through the CCP monitoring tool having developed adaptation plans (e.g. municipal and departmental strategic action plans for adaptation; typology of adaptation solutions; flood management master plans; water security plans; national adaptation strategies).
- **Influencing local/municipal plans and policies**. Projects have reported influencing policies in at least 14 cities, while the program has worked in 41 cities in 20 countries. Indeed, a number of uptake processes at the city level have or are successfully taking place in the set of projects assessed. For instance, in India, the institutionalization of heat action plans prepared by a CCP project (108453), as well as early warning advisories and spatial hotspot warnings, have been already approved for the three selected cities targeted by the project (Heat Stress Awareness Campaign and Action Plans for Rajkot city; Bhubaneswar Municipality; the Delhi Disaster Management Authority (IRADe).
- **Influencing sectorial, national plans and policies.** Relevant instruments in the form of tools, methodologies and assessments have also fed planning documents and policy papers at the national level across the regions covered by the CCP. For instance, CATHALAC research has fed directly to national plans in several countries: The Water Security National Plan of Panama and in the preparation of national communications to the UNFCCC of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama.
- **Influencing international policy processes.** Grantees have reported being involved, through the CCP projects, in UNFCCC negotiations, in G20 meetings, and on the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) amongst others. A notable example is the AGNES project (108693) which has been instrumental in reaching a decision at the UNFCCC COP23 negotiations on Agriculture and Gender. That decision was reached after over 6 years of protracted negotiations, and AGNES originated the initial draft decision which was adopted by all other countries with minor adjustments.

With respect to **building funding partnerships**, there is overwhelming evidence that both parallel funding and co-funding partnerships have effectively enabled the CCP to leverage knowledge generation and capacity development, and to deliver impacts, while getting more involved in areas aimed at sustaining climate action, such as knowledge brokering.

Key challenges:

One of the greatest challenge in conducting this evaluation had to do with **the nature of the CCP,** which was not really developed from the outset as a coordinated program with a focussed strategy but rather as a constellation of projects connected by the desired to contribute to knowledge and conduct research for action in a rather wide number of thematic areas. A summative evaluation of a portfolio of projects is therefore challenging. It also has implications for program performance.

CCP projects identified knowledge gaps but the evaluation team did not come across an IDRC/CCP **comprehensive and overall assessment of knowledge gaps around CCA**, which may have generated a more strategic selection of projects to be funded. In this sense, CCP was more demand driven by projects coming for financial support and producing a diverse group of projects.

As was always clear to CCP management, it is not realistic to expect a 3-year project (typical CCP project) to have impacts at the end beneficiary level. Furthermore, despite the examples of success provided earlier, challenges are also evident in terms of **impacting the policy and planning cycles within such a timeframe.** Conducting research that produces high quality knowledge outputs, their translation into adequate media and communication to particular audiences, and proper capacity development often demand more time. This implies that to generate this level of impacts it would have **required putting in place a programmatic and phased approach to achieve the expected outcomes** over the program life and beyond. Furthermore, many projects did not conduct a **proper capacity assessment, nor the comprehensive stakeholder mapping required** to identify how and who to influence in both policies/plans and decision making, nor a process to continuously and critically assess and readjust those targets in an often-dynamic political context. The evaluation also found that there were **limited** reports of **institutional capacity building outcomes under the CCP** compared to individual capacity building outcomes.

Some of the projects under the CCP are still young or in progress and therefore the potential outcomes of the research, knowledge, capacity building and leadership development activities are still to be felt and will require long term monitoring to be properly documented and accounted for. It is not clear that IDRC nor CCP have the **tools, processes and capacities to be able to perform the longer-term systematic monitoring and evaluation** necessary to comprehensively report the achievement of results over the longer term.

Finally, the evaluation found that **the private sector is still not fully understood** by the research community and other stakeholders involved in the CCP projects, particularly on what their needs are and how they can participate in CCA.

Key recommendations from the evaluation are as follow:

Building on its findings and with the aim of feeding into the strategic discussion at IDRC on the future of CC programming, the evaluation team recommends the following:

1. IDRC should continue to finance research to contribute to knowledge gaps and capacity development that can influence policies and decision making relevant to CCA. IDRC should also further develop its partnership approach to bring other donors to provide further financial resources. There is a specific niche and large need for this type of support globally.
2. IDRC should continue to support the research-into-use approach promoted through numerous initiatives, not the least CARIAA. It must thus become front and center in the strategy moving forward given that there is still much urgency on action.
3. IDRC should continue its role as a knowledge hub (supporting and brokering research) in emerging and new fields of climate change adaptation, with a focus on scaling up knowledge and its application.
4. IDRC should continue to focus on **capacity building and leadership development** for researchers and decision makers in developing countries on CCA, while leveraging the critical cutting-edge expertise that is often still housed in northern-based institutions. In that respect, it should continue to show flexibility in how its partnerships are structured, so as to ensure adequate capacity transfer in the medium term and global south-north and south-south partnership development. This approach should include strengthening linkages with Canadian centers of excellence.
5. Efforts on partnership development on the climate change research agenda should continue as partnerships have shown their value added under the CCP and as the challenges to be tackled require scale. IDRC should develop a clear partnership strategy that:
    a. targets the types of partners sought, the means used to develop such partnerships and the service offer from IDRC as the partner of choice
    b. supports the objectives of the institution on climate change research and not on financial targets, to avoid mandate creeping, enhance impact potential, and limit inefficiencies in the process of partnership development and management.
    c. addresses carefully the need to develop partnerships that allow IDRC to address the practicality and immediacy of the use of the research results that are needed and could include a nexus of partnerships bringing more closely together research, its piloting and its scaling up under multi-year packages that span at least five years. This could of course include deepening the partnerships in Canada with Global Affairs Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada and possibly FINDEV Canada, given the priority they also place on the climate change agenda internationally.
    d. brings new forms of partnerships at the country/grantee level, to ensure the expertise and networks required to make this happen can effectively be mobilized, providing incentives for research institutions and action-oriented organisations (including business, policy advocacy and development organisations, as well as multilateral, national, provincial and local development banks) to work more closely together in using the research results.
    e. supports the development of partnerships with the private sector, bringing the right level of expertise, expertise that understands how the private sector works and how they may benefit from research and capacity development and policies/plans.
    f. provides learning and capacity building for IDRC as an institution and the project officers that are expected to lead and manage such partnership development efforts, so as to complement their solid technical skill base within the institution.

6. Future **programming in climate change at IDRC** should be structured in such a way as to promote the mainstreaming of the climate efforts into the key relevant areas and sectors of research at IDRC at the institution level rather than be structured as a stand-alone programme at the risk of operating with sub-optimal synergies and scale.
    a. The programming should be focused and strategic to ensure greater coherence, complementarity and mutually reinforcing and phased activities in the portfolio.
    b. For the programming to be focused and strategic, IDRC should support a global knowledge gap assessment on research and a capacity assessment (looking at both individual and institutional aspects) for CCA in which to base it.
    c. To mainstream climate change the set-up of the CCP management and the teams working on climate change within IDRC may need to be rethought as to promote inter-unit and inter-sectoral collaboration and mainstreaming, building on the expertise developed both IDRC-wide on key developmental issues, and specifically under the climate change programme so far. One option, for instance, could be to promote the model of project co-leads within the organisation, with one of the co-leads as a climate change expert.
    d. Such a programmatic approach should include a solid M&E framework focussed on outcome and impact achievement rather than solely on activity and input monitoring and should also intend on monitoring progress in institutional capacities.

New opportunity areas

Moving forward, beyond the promising themes for the future already targeted under the CCP such as cities, migration, gender transformation and private sector engagement, this evaluation identified opportunities to link the IDRC's various programs, building on the results of the multi-stakeholder consultations held within the framework of this evaluation, as well as the various expertise that already exists within IDRC and in support of IDRC's contribution to SDG and Paris Agreement challenges:

1. Transition to low carbon resilient economic development pathways with a focus on areas of co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation and promoting a system's and multidisciplinary approach to both assessing and addressing these issues (for example, IDRC's sectors such as food and agriculture, livestock and aquaculture, health, urban management, livelihoods, employment and inclusive growth, SMEs, water, waste management, forestry, justice to name the main ones);
2. Climate finance, continuing to build the business case for CCA in various sectors of economic development, and leverage this work by working, amongst others with multilateral development banks and climate funds such as the GCF to promote research results and innovations that can make their investment more resilient in those various sectors of intervention;
3. Innovative financing instruments, in particular to promote private sector entry (including SMEs) into economic sectors and markets vulnerable to climate change adaptation and for reaching the more vulnerable;
4. Livelihoods as an entry point into bringing together different sectoral perspective into low carbon and resilient development, including looking at how decisions are made at the individual and household level to help face the adaptation and mitigation challenge.
5. Nature-based solutions to climate change, including ecosystem-based services approaches and blue carbon;

6. Climate justice and equity;
7. Focus on practicality and immediacy of results needed, scaling out, replication, and international and national policy uptake as critical topics to bring about sustainable change and impacts.

Table of Contents

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AIC	Basins of Limay, Neuquen and Río Negro rivers
ARG	Action research groups
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
BSR	Business x Social Responsibility
CARIAA	Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia
CATHALAC	Centro del Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe
CBMS	City-based Monitoring System
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCP	Climate Change Program
CCW	Climate Change and Water Program
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
COP	Conference of the Parties
DfID	Department for International Development
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation, The Netherlands
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FFLA	Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano
FTR	Final Technical Report
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRAF	Gender Review Assessment Framework
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
ITR	Interim Technical Report
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LWPG	Lima Work Programme on Gender
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLG	Multi-level governance
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NRC	National Resilience Council
PAD	Project Approval Documents
PCR	Project Completion Report
PMR	Project Monitoring Report
PO	Program Officers
RP	Research Project
RSP	Research Support Project
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise

SSN	South-South-North
ToR	Terms of Reference
TTI	Think Thank Initiative
UK	United Kingdom
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the CCP

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has funded $264M of climate change adaptation research since 2006, including joint initiatives with the United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DfID), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands through the Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS), and the Government of Canada. It has focused on four geographical regions (sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean - LAC), covering 80 developing countries, and has supported over 2000 researchers and 200 institutions.

The Climate Change Program (CCP) is a $42M program that builds on previous IDRC programs (e.g. Climate Change and Water Program (CCW)) and complements other IDRC programming on climate change such as the Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIAA). The initial design of the CCP therefore built strongly on IDRC's programmatic and climate change research legacy on climate change but also came at a time where there were significant global policy initiatives emerging, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Paris Agreement. It was therefore essential for the program to position itself strategically, while exploiting IDRC's comparative advantage in an increasingly busy space. What resulted, according to the CCP Implementation Plan, was a goal *to support research, partnerships, and networks that inform the adoption of cost-effective solutions to extreme weather and climate change, while generating long-term social and economic gains*. Given this context, the CCP design sets three priority areas:

1. Generating new knowledge to inform policy in climate change vulnerability hotspots (deltas, mountain areas and semi-arid zones);
2. Increasing climate resilience for small and medium cities; and
3. Facilitating climate adaptation finance, particularly from private sources.

CCP uses an Impact Pathway diagram to describe the program logic. The program level pathway was initially developed during the inception phase of the program and was significantly revised in 2017 to its current form, incorporating in particular the linkages to the relevant SDGs. Accordingly, the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, composed of Output and Outcome (immediate, intermediate) indicators was revised.

1.2 Scope, objectives and purpose of the evaluation

1.2.1 Purpose of the evaluation

As IDRC is preparing its new strategic plan (2020 – 2030), this Summative Evaluation has the dual purpose of accountability and lessons learning. The evaluation has three objectives, using a gender-analysis lens throughout the process[2] as agreed in the evaluation Inception Report:

- To capture the program's progress and learning and understand the significance of its contributions over the Program's cycle, considering the program's strategy and impact pathway as well as IDRC's broader corporate strategy and objectives;
- To draw out key lessons learnt on operationalization and implementation in order to inform implementation of IDRC's future programming on climate change, to articulate results to key stakeholders and possible funding partners.
- To inform Canada's policies and commitments in the global climate adaptation agenda.

1.2.2 Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation covers the CCP implementation period beginning in April 2015 to early 2019, the entire geographic coverage of the program, and includes pipeline projects for 2019-2020. The scope of the evaluation is limited to the CCP's work outside of the CARIAA programme, and includes investments initiated before 2015 but for which strategic work was conducted during the evaluated period (legacy projects). The evaluation will focus on priority areas (2) and (3) of the CCP, as the first priority area of the CCP was covered by the CARIAA independent evaluation process. That being said, while CARIAA is not specifically assessed under this evaluation, it is considered in the discussion on partnership given its significance in yielding lessons for the IDRC partnership on climate change research. Moreover, while legacy and pipeline projects are part of the evaluation, a greater focus is given to the core CCP portfolio of projects.

As the program enters its final year, several activities are still taking place or are being initiated. This includes a set of projects in West Africa, a strengthened emphasis on gender and social equity in all programming, a synthesis of IDRC climate change programming, and ongoing partnership development (e.g. DfID). While implementation performance data is necessarily limited in these areas, design and implementation process related elements are taken into account where possible in the assessment process to ensure these new developments are reflected as relevant in the forward-looking aspects of this evaluation (e.g. on gender and social equity, and emerging and relevant thematic and geographic focus).

Given that IDRC is about to embark on a Centre-wide evaluation of research quality that will include coverage of the CCP, the current evaluation does not include a research quality assessment. Rather, it focusses on achievements along the program impact pathway, focusing on immediate and intermediate outcomes with

[2] The evaluation follows the OECD/DAC (2010) "Quality Standards for Development Evaluation" and IDRC's evaluation principles, ensuring appropriate ethical standards and high-quality service. These principles and standards are reflected in the Evaluation Matrix.

some attention to contributions to development outcomes and SDGs. To provide further context to the assessment, achievements, challenges, niche and lessons of the program have been informed by the work undertaken by the CCW which has fed extensively into the CCP.

As reflected in the evaluation matrix (Annex II), this evaluation is meant to be comprehensive and strategic. It includes all the dimensions in which stakeholders are involved from the global to the local level. The evaluation is independent, credible and able to provide information that is useful and relevant to support evidence-based program management and provide informed input into the forward-looking discussion on future programming.

The evaluation also takes into account the extensive evaluation work conducted so far or under way and other documents prepared by IDRC, in particular:

- The program´s Monitoring & Evaluation framework
- Learning, Landscape and Opportunities for IDRC Climate Programming (2019)
- CARIAA Independent Summative Evaluation (2018)

The focus of the evaluation is on relevance, outcomes and sustainability, and makes recommendations about future work around CCP's outcomes and further research on climate change adaptation. As the evaluation does not cover quality of the research, nor efficiency, it does not assess program design and implementation processes.

The evaluation´s primary users are IDRC's Board of Governors, Centre Management, and the program management staff itself. In addition, a number of secondary users of the evaluation are identified in the Terms of Reference (ToR): (1) Grantees/partners, who have been engaged in the process of data collection; (2) Canadian government and non-governmental actors, including Environment and Climate Change Canada and Global Affairs Canada; and (3) the international funder community. Given the scope of the program, the evaluation is also relevant to the climate change adaptation research and international climate finance communities, as well as for various public sector actors.

1.2.3 Evaluation Questions

The evaluation questions, as defined in the Inception Report and presented in the Evaluation Matrix (Annex II), are the following:

Invest in knowledge and innovation for large-scale positive change

1. To what extent has the research supported by CCP made significant contributions to generating new knowledge in and outside of its areas of focus? How has this knowledge been used to contribute to positive change, by informing (both public and private) policies and plans and to promote climate adaptation at municipal-local, provincial, national, regional and international levels?

Build the leaders for today and tomorrow

2. How effectively did the CCP integrate leadership development and capacity building into its programming? Has the strategic choice to focus on leadership development and capacity building produced expected and / or unexpected outcomes?

Be the partner of choice for greater impact

3. How well did the CCP balance implementation of the priorities as set out in the implementation plan with flexibility to respond to emerging opportunities (new lines of research, strategic priorities, collaboration with Canadian entities, partnership opportunities) in an increasingly busy and rapidly changing field?
    a. In particular, how did CCP's experience of managing a climate change program that encompasses a large donor partnership enable or constrain its ability to execute its implementation plan with a balance of coherence and flexibility?
    b. What role did partnerships and funder partnerships (and working with the private sector) have on CCP's contributions to the generation of new knowledge for impact at scale, and to the strengthening of capacity and leadership development?

A fourth question has been added in the course of the inception phase and is briefly covered under this evaluation, in order to incorporate the outcome achievements at the light of the Program Pathway and the SDGs:

4. What contributions did the CCP make to its intended intermediate and development outcomes, and SDGs?

1.3 Evaluation methodology and limitations

The evaluation matrix (Annex II) presents the questions, sub-questions, performance indicators, data points, as well as the data collection methods used.

The evaluative assessment and this evaluation report have been structured around the evaluation questions and take into account IDRC´s evaluation principles[3], ensuring appropriate ethical standards and high-quality service.

1.3.1 Methods and tools

The evaluation used a mixed-methods approach including literature review, desk review of projects, extensive interviews, an online survey, and visits to countries and project sites.

- **Literature review of key documents** produced by the CCP: Extensive documentation was available to the evaluation team, from administrative documents (database of outputs and outcomes from CCP monitoring tool) to project-related documents (Project Approval Documents (PAD), Project Monitoring

[3] https://www.idrc.ca/sites/default/files/sp/Documents%20EN/evaluation-at-idrc.pdf

Reports (PMR), Project Completion Reports (PCR), Interim Technical Reports (ITR), Final Technical Reports (FTR)) and some research outputs or products generated by CCP projects since 2015, which include peer and non-peer reviewed papers, blog posts, news articles, websites, handbooks, etc. Information on documents was collected and analyzed using analysis frameworks developed based on the evaluation matrix. In addition, existing evaluations including the CARIAA summative evaluation, and the Learning, Landscape and Opportunities for IDRC Climate Programming, as well as several synthesis documents, were reviewed. A complete list of reviewed documents is provided in Annex VIII.

- **Subset of projects for in-depth review.** A representative sample of projects was selected for in-depth review, focusing on a balance of thematic areas and geographic coverage. It comprised one Research Support Project (RSP) and 31 Research Projects (including the projects reviewed as part of the two field missions, see Annex V and Annex VI), ranging in implementation progress from completed legacy projects to projects in the pipeline. The projects selected for in-depth review were the subject of a review of key project documents, interviews with relevant stakeholders, and an online survey (see details below).
- **Interviews:** A large number of interviews were conducted with program management, researchers, funding partners, and other project partners (i.e. institutional/research) to inform the answers to each of the three evaluation questions. Draft interview protocols were submitted in the Inception Report and were used as a basis for semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted on the phone/Skype and mostly in person during field visits or at IDRC's Headquarters in Ottawa.
- **Field visits:** Two field visits were undertaken. The first one took place in two countries in Latin America: Ecuador and Argentina. Both countries host several of IDRC CCP projects, with two regional projects being coordinated from Quito, and project partners for a range of projects located in Buenos Aires. Many project coordinators, project partners, and students were interviewed (both in person and virtually). Focus groups were also held. The second mission took place in South Africa and covered both country-focussed, regional, and global projects managed from South Africa. Numerous individual interviews and several focus groups with key project stakeholders were held with different personnel from the projects implemented in the countries. These trips were extremely valuable to fill data gaps, collect additional information, validate existing information, and to acquire a first-hand perspective on promising outcomes through discussions with researchers, other project partners, beneficiaries and users.
- **Survey:** An online survey was circulated to the CCP grantees, as well as research beneficiaries of the subset of projects selected for in-depth review. The survey was open for a period of more than three weeks. It comprised both closed-ended and open-ended questions. Its purpose was to give the opportunity to all CCP projects to have a voice about the program's knowledge contributions, capacity building and leadership development components, partnerships and outcomes, to feed into the four evaluation questions. The survey also aimed at collecting views on promising results in the short and medium term and additional research ideas for the longer term. The survey received 43 responses (a response rate of 54%), with the vast majority from grantees and 3 from beneficiaries/end-users.
- **Canadian multi-stakeholder consultations**: Three workshops were undertaken to help feed into the reflection on future emerging directions on climate change for IDRC and more broadly to inform Canada's policies and commitments in the global climate adaptation agenda. Minutes of the meetings are presented in Annex X.

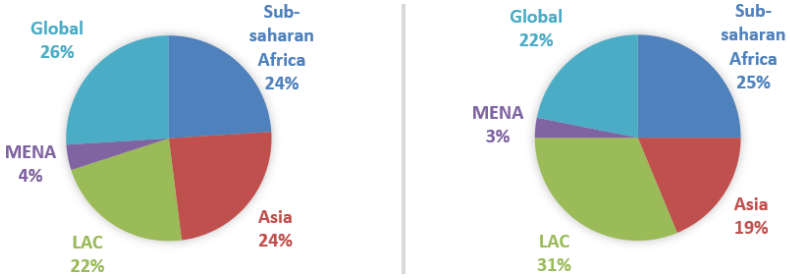
- **Gender lens:** A gender lens was applied at all stages of the evaluation process. In answering the evaluation questions, the evaluation matrix provided specific gender indicators to be informed. It sought to assess the quality of the gender lens used and promoted under CCP, by its project partners and stakeholders.
- **Validation and triangulation:** Throughout the evaluation, the team ensured validation and triangulation of data and findings to have robust, credible and useful conclusions and recommendations. Keeping in mind the above-mentioned IDRC evaluation principles, the evaluation seeks to be credible, valid and useful.

1.3.2 Characteristics of the portfolio of projects

The CCP portfolio is quite diverse and composed of a total of 99 projects, of which 34% are legacy projects[4] and 18% are pipeline projects which are yet to be approved. An additional 9% of projects have only recently been approved or are facing delays in the start of implementation. Most projects are Research Projects (RP) (81 %), followed by Research Support Projects (RSP) (17 %) and Award Projects (2 %).

While some pipeline projects are considered in this evaluation, a greater focus is given to the core CCP portfolio of projects (i.e. projects approved and implemented between April 2015 and May 2019, a total of 46 projects) and legacy projects. The subset of projects selected for in-depth review therefore comprises: 8 legacy projects, 22 core CCP portfolio projects, and 1 set of pipeline projects (i.e. Think Climate Indonesia Initiative).

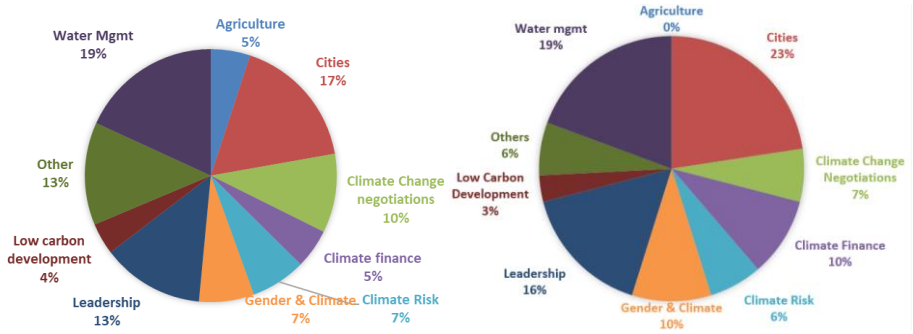
Figures 1 to 3 below illustrate key characteristics of the portfolio and subset of projects selected for in-depth review, based on geographic coverage, theme, and size.



(a) (b)

Figure 1. Regional distribution of CCP projects (a) for the full portfolio and (b) for the subset of projects subject to in-depth review

[4] Legacy projects are those that were approved before 2015 but are still under implementation, within the context of CCP and therefore, within the evaluation period.



(a) (b)

Figure 2. Main programmatic focus of CCP projects (a) for the full portfolio and (b) for the subset of projects subject to in-depth review

(a) (b)

Figure 3. IDRC funding of all CCP projects (a), and projects with funder partnerships (b)

1.3.3 Challenges and Limitations

Throughout the evaluation there were several challenges that were faced and addressed to the extent possible as the team progressed in its assessment. For instance, where documentation was missing, efforts were made to reach out to IDRC staff to source those documents. Data collected from interviews and the online survey also complemented those gaps. However, comprehensive quantitative assessments were more difficult to make due to the inconsistencies in reporting across projects. Furthermore, as the portfolio of the CCP is so diverse, even a technically representative sample may not have fully captured all the richness of the program.

- Given that the program is still ongoing and that the sample of projects assessed included dossiers at different phases (from completion to recently approved, and pipeline), the related findings and data collected are of two natures:
    - Findings coming from closed or close-to-end projects (14), where data analysis is based upon a rich documentation base (FTR, ITR, PMR or even PCR). These include insights from the stakeholders' actual experience and perceptions of real outcomes and results, barriers and challenges faced, and opportunities which emerged.
    - Findings from projects in earlier stages of implementation or to be approved (17), where data review has been carried out on the basis of a much more limited sets of documents (PAD, trip reports, briefing notes, sometimes PMR). This preliminary analysis has been completed with interviews, where expectations and/or hypotheses imagined by respondents (when thinking about the outcomes of the project, at the light of the objectives set) have been collected.

These challenges are exacerbated by the fact that the CCP was not designed as a program from the onset, and therefore the group of projects evaluated were developed at different times and under different circumstances.

- In the timeframe of the evaluation, it has not been possible to track all documents from the CCP online data repositories, which were in some cases incomplete and where some key documents were missing (e.g. ITR, FTR, or PCR in the case of closed projects). Specific requests were made to CCP staff to include as much as possible of the relevant literature, but sometimes this data came with delay despite the best efforts and cooperative approach displayed by all those involved;
- The evaluation team has faced some difficulties in obtaining contact details of the program beneficiaries, which limited significantly their responses to the online survey (only 3 respondents). Responses from grantees and stakeholders to be interviewed have also been slightly slow, given the northern hemisphere summer vacation period in which the evaluation is taking place. Only about half of intended interviews with grantees outside of field missions took place due to a low response rate, while supplementary interviews also took place (see Annex IX for a complete list of interviewees);
- One of the methodological tools proposed in the inception report as a part of the gender lens of this evaluation was the assessment of a sample of outputs using the Gender Review Assessment Framework (GRAF) and the scale of gender-sensitivity in research for development. The analysis has been carried out based on the information related to the gender approach used in the research design and implementation of projects assessed (subset used for in-depth review). Since the level of detail of this information has been highly heterogeneous across the portfolio, the use of the gender-sensitivity scale has not always allowed to draw sound conclusions. Instead, both a simplified Assessment Framework (from the GRAF) and a simplified scale (inspired from the IDRC Research Quality Plus rating scale) have been used and the results, together with the matrix gender-related indicators and the elicited information from interviews and field visits, have allowed a general assessment of the gender-sensitiveness of the portfolio;
- The short and very strict timeframe of the evaluation is also representing a challenge given the complexity and extensive nature of the data that had to be collected, reviewed and analysed for this global programme;

To conclude, the very widespread and diverse nature of the portfolio has made the programme level data review and analysis a challenge. This specific issue is discussed later on in the report as it offers some potential lessons for future IDRC programming on climate change.

2. Investing in knowledge and innovation for large-scale positive change

Highlights

Q1: To what extent has the research supported by CCP made significant contributions to generating new knowledge in and outside of its areas of focus? How has this knowledge been used to contribute to positive change, by informing (both public and private) policies and plans and to promote climate adaptation at municipal-local, provincial, national, regional and international levels?

Regarding knowledge gaps

- CCP management and projects have targeted fields of research that are new and emerging and related to significant knowledge gaps that needed to be filled to pave the way for impact at scale. In some cases, but not all, these knowledge gaps were informed by prior assessments.

Regarding knowledge generation

- The CCP projects have made contributions in several areas of knowledge related to its areas of focus to a highly significant extent: on **water** security and water governance; on cities, integration of DRM into urban planning, together with the generation of local data and decision tools; on climate change negotiations, co-production initiatives have brought strategic thinking on climate change adaptation; .on c**limate financing** to new business models for climate change adaptation (CCA) and for testing mechanisms to help remove barriers to private sector involvement; the use of transdisciplinary research methodologies on low carbon development and other thematic areas; on **gender** issues and social inclusion mainstreaming in areas such as disaster resilience and energy security.
- The links between gender and climate change are more present in knowledge generation efforts by CCP projects, with social vulnerability as the main initial entry point as well as more transformative approaches focused on women's leadership development and participation in climate action.
- CCP projects have made some noteworthy contributions outside of the program's areas of focus: decision-making processes when faced with climate change risks, having explored how available information affects beneficiaries and proposed gaming tools to simulate them in different applications; better understanding of technology adoption by households; deeper knowledge of local ethnic groups relationships and enlarged impacts on areas such as food security, regional security and peace thanks to the multidisciplinary nature of the research
- In terms of the contribution of CCP supported research in raising awareness, relevant initiatives on communication, such as campaigns, public consultations, workshops and academic conferences have been held.

Regarding influencing policies and plans and decision making

- Different **modalities of co-production** and networking, through local interaction, participatory problem/solution identification and novel models of engaging beneficiaries, policy formulators and decision makers in the design and implementation of projects,

especially those implemented in rural communities, have been significant knowledge contributions from CCP projects.

- The CCP has reported that at least 40 policies and plans had been successfully informed by projects at different scales, and the evaluation team has also documented through this evaluation several other examples (e.g. NAPs, NDCs, municipal heat action plans, municipal resilience plans).
- Perceived constraints from researchers and grantees in having policy influence or impact included perceptions that to be used for decision-making, knowledge had first to be codified, stored, and accessed in written form (e.g. reports, briefs, peer-reviewed publications); project duration being too short; political cycles impeding relationships for impact.
- While the CCP could have done more in some instances to have more impact on policies and decision-making, such as in communicating research outputs more effectively and in setting up better engagement plans with key stakeholders such as policymakers, there appears to have been an evolution in projects taking into account these concerns.
- Reporting on the use of knowledge generated by CCP projects to promote climate change adaptation practices at municipal-local, provincial, national, regional and international levels has been limited
- In research outputs, gender and social inclusion are typically mainstreamed on a voluntary basis rather than following a systematic and homogenous approach.

2.1 Overview

One of the three CCP priorities is to "generate new knowledge and inform policy in climate change vulnerability hotspots". While the hotspot approach was more specifically successfully piloted and tested under CARIAA, the importance of the efforts on the generation of new knowledge to inform policies by the CCP is clearly reflected in the program's Impact Pathway at three levels:

1. Activities: *interdisciplinary, gender sensitive research engaging with key stakeholders (practitioners, policy makers, private sector, and communities)*
2. Outputs: two of them refer to the characteristics of the knowledge generated and its main users:
   - *Gender sensitive climate knowledge (i.e. adaptation options, barriers, finance tools/mechanisms, etc.) made accessible to communities, governments and private sector, to support planning, investment, policy and/or practice.*
   - *Tested examples of applicable, scalable, bankable adaptation/mitigation solutions*
3. Immediate outcomes: *national and international climate decision making (at public and civil society level) has been informed by IDRC supported researchers / thought leaders* (through the knowledge generated).

The above is assessed through the first evaluation question and sub-questions:

> **Q1.** To what extent has the research supported by CCP made significant contributions to generating new knowledge in and outside of its areas of focus? How has this knowledge been used to contribute

to positive change, by informing (both public and private) policies and plans and to promote climate adaptation at municipal-local, provincial, national, regional and international levels?

2.2 Contributions of CCP-supported research to further advance knowledge

2.2.1 Review of knowledge gaps assessments and knowledge contributions in CCP projects according to CCP thematic areas

In this section, the team conducted an aggregated assessment of the knowledge gaps (as well as the level of maturity of the fields of research) identified in the project appraisal documents. One first conclusion is that, for the most part, the fields of research associated with the projects are new and emerging.

It emerges from the interviews, field visits and the online survey that both researchers and stakeholders involved in the program agree that a significant amount of research, making use of well-known and standardized research methodologies, had already been conducted in CCA-related fields at the time the CCP was designed. There existed already a large bulk of knowledge upon which the CCP could build. Furthermore, as IDRC's implementation plan states, there has been a shift from conceptual research on adaptation, followed by proof of concept, towards a further focus on implementation at scale.

Although no systematic thematic or program-level gap assessment has taken place, various sources pointed to important gaps that remained. Nevertheless, important key gaps remained at different levels at the time the CCP was conceived, in particular when it came to knowledge that can inform policy and decision making with respect to vulnerability and resilient development. The CCW evaluation (2015) identified two important ones: "(1) adaptation in cities and city-regions, an area of where CCW has made a substantial and growing contribution; and (2) finance for adaptation and in particular, engagement with the private sector. With an expected increase in global climate finance (e.g. the Green Climate Fund (GCF)), there (was) a growing need for clear investment proposals for adaptation". As pointed out in the Adaptation Finance Project (108058) there is a critical need for investment in climate adaptation, having "become an increasingly urgent global agenda because climate adaptation and adaptation finance will help (both) minimize impact on the vulnerabilities" and respond to soaring energy demand of the global South.

The evaluation team reviewed the knowledge gaps assessments and contributions in a sample of projects (Table 1). The result of the assessment is presented in Table 2.

Table 1 Projects assessed by the evaluation according to CCP thematic areas.

Thematic areas	Projects assessed
Climate and water	Accès Eau (107027), AC3 (107083), Caribbean SIDS (107096), AQUADAPT (108526), CLIMAGUA (107097), Gran Chaco Americano (107678)
Resilient cities	Dry Arch of Panama (108213), RPS urban resilience (108313), Heat Action Plans (108453), Coastal cities (108688), Green Book (108230), Resilient African cities (108665), Resilient Cities Initiative in LAC (108193)*
Leadership	SANDEE (107446), Adaptation Finance (108058), Leadership AFRICA II (108481), Leadership in LAC Cities (108443)
Climate change negotiations	AGNES (108693), LatinoAdapta (108713)
Climate finance	Scaled-up adaptation investment (108990), Private sector mobilisation (108074), Risk Pooling (108620), B Corps in LAC (108270)
Climate risk	Morocco Tensift Basin PES (107644), Modeling and policy (107682)
Climate and gender	Niger Delta region (108974), Nepal DRM (108973), Resilience of women migrant workers (108977)
Low carbon development and others	Energy efficiency (108666), Think Climate Indonesia (109028/109103/109106), CDKN knowledge accelerator with South-South-North (108754)

*An initiative including 6 projects involving 13 cities and 7 countries in LAC (Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay)

Table 2 Summary of knowledge gaps identified by projects of the in-depth sample and their contribution to fill in those gaps.

Theme (# of projects)	Knowledge gaps identified - CC impacts on	Projects activities contributing to closing the knowledge gaps
Climate and water (6): Adaptation approaches for surface and groundwater; productive sectors (e.g., aquaculture, land use changes)	Water availability, demand (downscale modelling), diverse uses and water quality; government and community-based governance approaches and policies to management (innovative); ecosystem services and water; vulnerability and economic analysis	Pilot adaptation measures (e.g., low tech, innovative, local approaches; systems for local water management, etc); downscaled georeferenced predictions for precipitation, temperature and water availability; national water resource and adaptation policies; risk management practices; vulnerability hotspots maps, socio-economic impacts assessment, cost-benefit analysis.
Resilient cities (7): Disaster Risk Management, urban agenda, heat stress, coastal cities and settlements, municipal planning.	Climate modelling related to specific local context, methodological approaches to risk management and adaptation measures, governance models, research-into-use with the urban resilience agenda; early warning systems linked to heat stress, impacts of extreme heat events on livelihoods, work productivity and livelihoods, spatial variability of temperatures; Climate and disaster risks, risk governance, socially-inclusive DRR planning, mainstreaming of DRR in development, private sector inclusion in DRM; appropriate adaptation options to specific risk in urban contexts; barriers and enablers of co-production mechanisms, research on multi-level governance in CC; strategic thinking on CCA at the local level.	Assessment of superficial and underwater resources, modelling of water systems, geophysical prospection, water and sanitation infrastructures assessment, GHG inventories, recommendations and guidelines on local water management; Methodologies of mapping high temperature hotspots in cities, spatial vulnerability mapping; characterization of atmospheric hazards, collection of climate data, air quality monitoring, trans-disciplinary approaches to deal with disasters and promote urban resilience. Climate projections and scenarios to a higher resolution converted into decision aid tools for urban planning, adaptation options for infrastructure and services, specially water-related; cost-benefits analysis and gender mainstreaming recommendations; mechanisms of collaboration between diverse sets of stakeholders, resilience management tools.
Leadership (5): environmental economics, adaptation finance, climate change leaders	Green development, trans-boundary research, strategic partnering, environmental economics; innovative approaches for CCA finance, role of private sector; social inequalities and fragmentation in cities exacerbated with CC, leadership approaches to settle dialogues, urban transformative resilience.	Identification of trade-offs between ecosystem services and economic activities, cross-country and multi-disciplinary analysis on environment and NRM, studies of responses to increasing risk and uncertainty; risk mitigation instruments to remove barriers to private sector, types of CC investment opportunities and risk profiles.

Theme (# of projects)	Knowledge gaps identified - CC impacts on	Projects activities contributing to closing the knowledge gaps
CC negotiations (2): provision of scientific evidence to inform negotiations and policy decisions	Gaps in coordination among climate scientists, negotiators, policy makers and practitioners; Lack of scientific evidence embedded in national negotiating for NAP, NDC and Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) elaboration. Gaps in co-production and coordination between academia, public policy and practice communities to bring strategic thinking on CCA at the local level. Gap in knowledge about the knowledge gaps themselves (abundant information about governance arrangements, financing mechanisms, indicators and metrics, as well as climate and vulnerability variables, but rarely used). Gaps in gender and climate at the policy level.	Supporting consolidation, repackaging and provision of scientific evidence to inform negotiations and policy decisions and implementation. Ensuring the formulation of climate and gender and youth responsive policies. Building capacity of African climate scientists, negotiators/diplomats, policy makers and practitioners in dealing with climate leadership gaps. Building a community of practice fostering collaboration, cross-regional sharing of experiences, best practices and expertise to stimulate climate action. Strengthening capacities of climate change policy makers. National surveys, workshops with policy makers, negotiators and emerging leaders, virtual windows for dialogue and scientific papers to upcoming UNFCCC negotiations.
Climate finance (4): approaches for mobilisation of private investments in climate adaptation	Gaps in integrating resilience thinking into overall development finance strategies: information around what counts as adaptation investment, lack of metrics for measuring and integrating resilience into development financing; alignment of NAPs and NDCs to international financing requirements, lack of innovative financing instruments for CCA. Gaps in risk pooling facilities at the municipal level; barriers to country participation including compromised sovereignty in terms of decision-making. Gaps in knowledge about "B Corps" as emerging business capable of delivering social, environmental and economic values.	Review of current experiences with mainstreaming adaptation, identification of key challenges and entry-points for accelerating the process (such as the private sector risk and resilience framework as an entry point to engage the private sector); identification of adaptation priorities by examining NAPs and NDCs; examine and pilot the use of innovative financing instruments to attract private sector investments. Identify the barriers to scale up finance for adaptation in developing countries. Development of flood event database, municipal risk profiles, networks of insurance companies and pilots. Guidance framework outlining requirements and methodologies for MRP implementation. Engage with business executives of B Corps and build leadership in an emerging network of businesses to overcome the barriers of private investment.

Theme (# of projects)	Knowledge gaps identified - CC impacts on	Projects activities contributing to closing the knowledge gaps
Climate risk (2): watershed management	Insufficient consideration of climate change related risks in integrated water resources management (IWRM). Negligence of ecological functions linked to water services production.	Orientations for mainstreaming of climate change, socioeconomic issues and environmental services in IWRM. Better understanding of socioeconomic and biophysical vulnerability at the water basin level.
Gender and climate (3): intersectional approaches for social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in climate action	Vulnerability to CC of women and girls, particularly in rural communities. Implications in disaster risk reduction strategies. Gaps between modern engineering knowledge and local knowledge and traditions. Gaps in participation of end beneficiaries in climate action ("people science") and in their capacities to generate knowledge at the ground level. Gaps in the intersection between gender and migration and the use of intersectional approaches.	Implementation of sustainable interaction platforms embedded in existing decision-making instances. Pilot interventions to make women' contributions to climate action more visible. Engagement of both formal and informal groups and networks in the production of knowledge, to support resilience of those left behind, particularly women, children, migrants and elderly from marginalized communities. Assessment of environmental and social vulnerabilities. Co-production of knowledge initiatives.
Others (including low carbon development) (3): climate think tanks, knowledge accelerators, low carbon development strategies	Gaps in climate data, emissions reduction in a cross-cutting way, and appropriate linkages with climate adaptation, energy equity and poverty reduction. Gaps in knowledge brokerage, drawing from the knowledge-based projects to bring it to the policy and practitioners' community. Gaps in energy efficiency and links with climate change; concept of energy justice; lack of empirical evidence or incomplete climate scientific data, particularly in rural communities and regions were conflict and violence have been prominent.	Research pilot–projects implementation that addresses climate mitigation and adaptation. Generation of emissions-reduction data. Further research on linkages between climate adaptation, gender and equity issues, and resilience. Creation of evidence base for climate-adaptation and mitigation solutions focused on policy-action research. Support of peer learning processes through networks in different regions, communication guidelines to document existing learning on knowledge brokering. Combination of adaptation and mitigation strategies in the area of energy. Operationalisation and measurement of the "energy justice" concept.

2.2.1.1 Climate and water

The set of projects under this thematic area have mainly identified knowledge gaps on: water security (water use, availability and quality) and the way it is affected by climate change at the local level; water governance approaches and hydro policies; and ecosystem services and vulnerability and economic analysis linked to water. The main activities contributing to knowledge development include: downscaled georeferenced scenarios have been produced, such as those by CATIE in Central America (AC3 Project (107083)) and the Centro del Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe (CATHALAC) in the Arco Seco of Panama (Dry Arch of Panama Project (108213)). The evaluation of surface and underground water resources, modeling the behavioural dynamics of water use in the river basins and the functioning of water users' organisations have also been significant contributions. The development of a number of studies and tools (risk management analysis, vulnerability hotspots maps and cost-benefit analysis) have also contributed to fill in these gaps in projects such as CLIMAGUA (107097), Gran Chaco Americano Project (107678). Pilot adaptation measures and locally appropriate innovative resilience solutions in certain productive sectors such as the aquaculture have contributed to closing the local knowledge gaps in projects such as AQUADAPT (108526).

2.2.1.2 Resilient cities

Climate change impacts assessment and specific risk management in the urban contexts are the main overarching knowledge gaps identified by the selected projects: what are the most important climate impacts in cities and how to shift from Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and emergency response to long-term adaptation planning. Although disaster risk management plans existed and a number of legal, institutional and policy frameworks have been instituted, the focus has been mainly put on rescue and relief until to date (Nepal DRM Project (108973)) and in the Philippines, the private sector was an important actor insufficiently involved in DRR before the implementation of the Coastal Cities Project (108688). The CCP-supported research is pushing the reflection beyond preparedness and response planning to building resilience, designing guidelines that highlight climate risks and identify local adaptation options to be incorporated into local and municipal policies (such as the Green Book Project (108230)).

Other more project specific knowledge gaps identified by urban CCP projects include: the need to bring the knowledge to the local level, and the ability to make it relevant for local decision-making, mainly in the global South. Although research on different modalities of governance in climate change such as the multi-level governance (MLG), where communication and collaboration between national and sub-national levels are enhanced, has increased in recent years, the way in which power impacts the integration of policy decision-making processes across levels of governance remained less explored. Through CCP support, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Resilient African Cities Project (108665) has begun to address this gap and produced new knowledge on collaboration at the sub-national scale.

Numerous scientific contributions have been made by the assessed sample of CCP projects in the urban context. One of the most relevant ones is the **generation of local data** based on sound surveys carried out on the ground, in most of the cases where existing data was scarce or inadequate: for instance, local hotspots maps including social dimension in India (Heat Action Plans Project (108453)), information on decision making processes at the household levels and vulnerability of water users' organisations (AC3 Project(107083)) or data on flood risk, vulnerability assessments and financial modelling (Risk Pooling Project (108620)). With these elements, the CCP projects have contributed to making information that is useful and usable (responding to local needs, with the adequate language) more accessible to all concerned actors, even if this remains an important barrier particularly in mid-sized cities.

This new local data and knowledge has extensively served as a basis to develop **decision aid toolkits** and **adaptation protocols** using downscaled projections (Green Book project (108230), AC3 Project (107083)). In the case of the Green Book project, there is now a strong demand for the tool by the insurance industry, the consultancies which are making use of it in their assignments with municipalities, and the municipalities themselves. The research team is now being approached by other countries to explore the applicability of the tool in their context.

The CCP-supported research has helped identify governance challenges and opportunities in the **incorporation of climate change concerns into local planning**. Barriers faced by cities to effectively harness inclusive governance due to a lack of climate resilience mechanisms have been identified. In Argentina (one of the six initiatives under the Climate Resilient Cities Project (108193)), the study of three cities' vulnerabilities has shown how necessary specific building and planning norms and regulations differentiated by regions are, where topics like risk prevention and ancestral knowledge recovery are considered at local level. The coordination among different levels of governmental institutions together with the private sector is indispensable, as shown in Philippines (Coastal Cities project (108688)).

2.2.1.3 Leadership

CCP projects that had a focus on leadership have addressed a wide range of research questions and knowledge gaps linked to different sectors (sometimes covered by other thematic areas as well) such as: green development, environmental economics, innovative approaches for CCA finance and private sector involvement, CC-related social fragmentation and urban transformative resilience.

Contributions in **participative planning, social inclusivity and community-based adaptation** include initiatives such as the involvement of kids in urban planning (Leadership Program AFRICA II (108481)), or the development of leadership and transectoral cooperation for remediation of social breakdown (Leadership in LAC cities project (108443)). There is recognition that these initiatives are modestly supported by the international donors' community, so the CCP projects made a difference in these areas.

Cross-country and multi-disciplinary analyses on environment and natural resource management are also part of the CCP expected results (SANDEE project (107446)) aiming at increasing trans-boundary research, and strategic partnering in activities to influence policies and programs. The program has made worth noting contributions in **environmental economics**, such as the investigation of topics like trade-

offs between ecosystem services and economic activities, locally relevant adaptation to climate change and related costs and benefits, and green development policies (SANDEE project (107446)).

Finally, different options to remove the barriers to private sector investment have been investigated and identified. Some of them are public finance and risk mitigation instruments (Adaptation Finance Project (108058)).

2.2.1.4 Climate change negotiations

The knowledge gaps addressed in this set of projects are mainly related to **co-production and coordination between academia, public policy and practice communities** to bring strategic thinking on climate change adaptation at the local level. Consolidation, repackaging and provision of scientific evidence to inform negotiations and policy decisions remain areas to be developed further, and even if this knowledge field is a relatively established field, given all the initiatives for negotiators going on globally and in Africa, the work of the CCP projects on the nexus between researchers and negotiators to enhance negotiation capacity and leadership is a real added value (CDKN with South-South-North (SSN) Project (108754) and the AGNES Project (108693)). In Latin America, the knowledge on governance arrangements, financing methods, indicators and metrics to be supported in CC policy processes exist already, but is rarely used; so the CCP project contributions have aimed the strengthening of relevant negotiation actors' capacities for dialogue and more impactful policy formulation.

2.2.1.5 Climate finance

As the CCW evaluation states, the CCA community struggles to engage the private sector. Prior to the CCP, some key questions about the role of climate finance for adaptation, how it applies to adaptation as opposed to mitigation, and how to measure benefits and do monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for adaptation actions when dealing with the private sector remained unanswered (Private sector mobilization Project (108074)).

Climate finance options needed to be further explored, such as the implication of B Corporations in adaptation and mitigation actions to contribute to a low carbon economy at a larger scale (B Corporations in LAC Project (108270)). Furthermore, even if work on climate change insurance has been going on for a while and risk pooling initiatives already existed at the supra national level, the CCP innovated by supporting projects working on the development and piloting of risk pooling insurance schemes at the municipal level (Risk Pooling Project (108620)). More generally, the limited developing country capacity on adaptation climate finance and climate finance research is also critical and has been addressed for instance by the CCP funded Adaptation Finance Project (108058) with the Frankfurt School of Management and Finance. Integrating resilience into development financing remains unexplored and the identification of key challenges and entry-points to accelerate the process is being tackled by a CCP project (Scaled-up adaptation investments projects (108990)).

Among the most significant contributions related to climate finance and involvement of the private sector, relevant **business tools and models enabling companies** to tackle climate change have been tested in the field, such as the climate risk and resilience framework. Research supported by CCP and B companies in Latin America (B Corporations in LAC Project (108270)) evaluated how solutions to climate change related issues could be addressed by new emerging businesses, which are capable of delivering social, environmental and economic benefits.

Different options to remove the barriers to private sector investment have been investigated and identified, such as pilot municipal risk pooling facilities taken up by municipal governments for implementation (Risk pooling Project (108620)) and private sector risk and resilience framework developed by the Private sector mobilization Project (108074).The PFAN project (107351) also contributed to the development of bankable climate change projects and access to financing by SMEs.

2.2.1.6 Climate risks

The assessment of vulnerabilities and projected impacts at different scales can better help identify resources and populations most at risk, as a necessary step for an adequate allocation of adaptation resources towards those most in need. Before the program outset, even if sector-specific climate change impact assessments were well-known tools, important gaps remained in areas such as the integrated water resources management, where climate change or environmental services were not sufficiently explored and integrated. CCP projects have contributed to enlarge the understanding of socioeconomic and biophysical vulnerabilities in river basins, and has identified recommendations to integrate climate change into IWRM strategies (Morocco Tensift Basin PES Project (107644)).

2.2.1.7 Climate and gender

When CCP started, and still today, knowledge on the linkage between gender and climate change is still work in progress. The Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and the subsequent Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were introduced rather recently (at the twentieth Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2014 and in 2018 respectively) to promote gender-responsive climate policy. The climate change community's awareness on the gender dimension is still incipient and the fields of research emerging.

The main three key knowledge gaps identified and targeted by the CCP projects were (more discussion on this topic are later on in the following 3 chapters):

- Socially-based differences of vulnerability to climate change, especially with regards to different levels of access to and control over natural resources such as water or energy. These research fields have generally been characterized by lack of empirical evidence or incomplete scientific data and little attention has been paid to rural communities, especially in regions were conflict and violence have been prominent (Energy Efficiency Project (108666), Niger Delta Region Project (108974)).
- Gaps in intersectional approaches, social inclusion, participation of end beneficiaries in the production of knowledge at the ground level (Nepal DRM Project (108973)).

- Gender mainstreaming in decision-making processes and increased women participation in climate-related international fora (Niger Delta Region Project (108974), AGNES Project (108693)).

More details about this topic are discussed in section 2.7.

2.2.1.8 Low carbon development and others

The transdisciplinary research initiatives supported under the CCP, involving both social and hard sciences, and even engineering sciences (for instance, when dealing with new concepts such as "energy justice" or energy equity) are innovative and perceived as having an important added value by the actors involved (Low Carbon Development Project (108666), Think Climate Indonesia Project (109028/109103/108106)). These projects have also shown a useful focus on policy-action research.

The CCP has gone beyond knowledge production when addressing the need to bring it to the policy and practitioners' communities, by supporting learning processes, networks and communication in order to facilitate knowledge brokerage and its more impactful use (CDKN with South-South-North Project (108754)).

2.2.2 Knowledge outside the area of focus

The evaluation also reveals that a number of projects have generated knowledge outside the CCP planned areas of focus. More than 55% of respondents to the survey have expressed there were relevant knowledge contributions outside of CCP's areas of focus.

Some of the most interesting examples deal with decision-making processes when faced with climate change risks, having explored how available information affects them and proposed gaming tools to simulate them in different applications. For instance, the AQUADAPT project developed innovative gaming methods for exploring how fish farmers make risk decisions that could be adapted to other applications. Other contributions include:

- In water and climate related projects:
  - A better understanding of technology adoption by households, in terms of adoption and disadoption of water saving and water use technologies as an adaptation practice (AC3 Project (107083))
  - Deeper knowledge of local ethnic groups relationships together with their traditional methods of water management and stockage (Accès Eau Madagascar Project (107027).
- In the context of climate-water-migration conflicts as a focus of research, where multidisciplinary approaches are applied, many areas of knowledge are addressed including some of which are out of CCP's focus, notably food security, regional security and peace.

2.3 Contributions of CCP supported research to raising awareness of climate change issues

2.3.1 Extent to which the knowledge generated by projects supported by the CCP has been used to promote climate change adaptation

The reporting on the use of knowledge generated by CCP projects to promote climate change adaptation at municipal-local, provincial, national, regional and international levels has been limited or not detailed enough to draw significant conclusions. In several cases, projects have not yet reached the policy implementation phase due to different reasons. On the other hand, 65% of respondents to the survey expressed there was use of knowledge generated by CCP projects to promote CCA through actions beyond policy processes, such as dissemination and communication initiatives (e.g., campaigns and public consultations, workshops or academic conferences and fora, promotion of research among local universities and through initiatives involving youth). In up to 40% of cases, this was observed at the municipal / local level, 20% at the national, 10% at the regional, and 16% at the international sphere.

A complete overview of knowledge outputs is presented in Table 6. Here, some noteworthy examples of these initiatives are highlighted:

- 232 news and articles, interview and talks on television and radio programs on climate change and extreme weather events in Chao Phraya River Basin in Thailand, carried out by the Thailand Development Research Institute[5] (part of the Private sector mobilization Project (108074));
- Several videos and other media resources produced in the framework of the project "Strengthening local capacity for adaptation to climate change in the Bolivian Altiplano" (107098)):
  - Video Vision del sistema TDPS para el 2025
  - Video "Primera Mesa de Concertación: Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático Mauri – Desaguadero" ;
  - Video "Launching of the Atlas by the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affair and Canadian Ambassador"; and
- Video produced in the project "Enhancing Resilience to Water-related Impacts of Climate Change in Uganda's Cattle Corridor (CHAI II)" (108756).

It is also worth noting that one awareness-raising multimedia product integrating specific women needs and contributions to climate change adaptation has been elaborated in the project Strengthening local

[5] http://ic.idrc.ca/sites/projects/_layouts/15/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=IC36-1643402171-169499

capacity for adaptation to climate change in the Bolivian Altiplano: the video entitled "Lideresas ante el cambio climático" (107098).

The types of adaptation practices and mechanisms that have been studied and specifically promoted across the CCP portfolio assessed in this evaluation can be grouped in the following categories:

- **Water-related adaptation measures**: low-regret adaptation options, using efficient water demand management based on volumetric water metering systems; or simple technologies for water saving such as air water filters for bathroom, kitchen and showers, which bring short-term benefits (AC_3 Project (107083)). Other adaptation options promoted are tools to analyse relationships between economic sectors and their water use, including the estimation of direct and indirect water costs (Gran Chaco Americano Project (107678)) or water quality monitoring technologies (AQUADAPT Project (108526)).
- **Adaptation measures in the health sector:** such as the early warning communication and medical preparedness tools developed in the Heat Action Plans in India (108453).
- **New technology-based adaptation solutions,** such as mobile phone-based applications to help communicate climate related risks and share good risk management practices (AQUADAPT Project (108526))
- **Community-based adaptation options**: equity-based participatory planning, monitoring, evaluation and management of water resources at the basin level (Dry Arch of Panama Project (108213)), low cost flood management solutions (Leadership Program AFRICA II (108481)) or specific women-led adaptation strategies, including water preservation, water use as well as income generation and food security (Niger Delta Region Project (108974)).
- **Risk-sharing tools**: weather-indexed insurance mechanisms (AQUADAPT Project (108526))

At least 9 pilot interventions have been reported in the CCP portfolio. Several of them are related to the agricultural sector and make use of web-based technologies and applications giving access to recent developments in crop production, weekly crop and livestock market information and weather data. These initiatives have proved effective to promote farmers' interaction with experts and to raise awareness amongst them. The data collection processes involving communities and households have often represented for them a diagnosis of their vulnerabilities and strengths when dealing with CCA and DRR. The Niger Delta Region Project is likely to contribute to enlarge lessons learnt from pilot initiatives in the CCP framework, since a total of 15 locally adapted activities will be conducted in ten target communities.

2.4 Contributions of CCP projects to adaptation decision-making

CCP design was essentially developed so that both capacity and leadership development aspects would be built into every knowledge generation initiative as part of an approach to knowledge generation and impact at scale, making these two contributions highly complementary. Therefore, these contributions of the program are discussed jointly under this section, while a summary table of outcomes is presented

Annex VII. The challenges faced by projects in getting knowledge taken up in decision-making processes are also discussed.

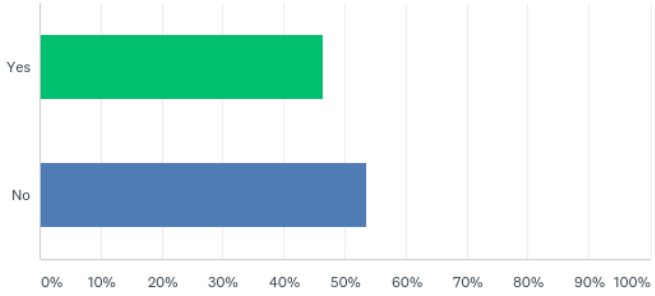
Different **modalities of co-production** and networking, through local interaction, participatory problem/solution identification and novel models of engaging beneficiaries, policy formulators and decision makers in the design and implementation of projects, especially those implemented in rural communities, have been significant CCP knowledge contributions. The co-design and co-production of knowledge has been used as a strategy to build capacity in several CCP projects. The early engagement with beneficiaries from the design stage to build trust and ensure uptake is central to this approach. Moreover, there is evidence that this approach can help engage vulnerable groups more effectively and enable them to become agents of change in their communities. The benefits of this approach through the promotion of the research-into-use methodology have been abundantly discussed in the CARIAA Summative Evaluation. Below, we provide two examples of how this is taking form.

- The CDKN with SSN (108754) supports knowledge-based projects. Where in-country projects are being implemented, the users of knowledge generated through previous research are involved from the beginning in project development. For instance, in Ghana, users have co-designed the project, which recognizes that inheritance law is the basis for the problem faced by women in target communities. With the help of traditional leaders and local government official, the project has been designed to change these customary laws. All projects have been developed using an impact pathway, building the capacity of users for project development, and building the capacity of research to conduct use-inspired research.
- The RSP 108536 "Supporting climate change leaders" funds a range of initiatives, including the research project called URBAniños® in Colombia. It is part of a greater consortium aimed at creating the conditions for scaling up and transferring informally driven strategies of adaptation to climate change, in particular those led by women in urban areas, for their integration into policy. The target population are women, but as children are directly related to them, the purpose of this initiative was to link the approach of child participation to involve 7 to 14-year-olds in urban intervention processes based on "bottom-up" green infrastructure projects. The project develops the leadership of these children who become teachers and makes them agents of change. The project uses a simple language that encourages the participation of children in co-design processes and co-management of green infrastructure pilot projects to reduce vulnerability, under the leadership of a woman southern researcher.

According to CCP monitoring tool, a total of 12 projects are reported to have influenced decision-making processes. These processes are broadly within the public sector, though some relate to the private sector (e.g. utilities). Five projects, with a strong representation from water-related projects, have officially reported having developed adaptation plans (e.g. municipal and departmental Strategic Action Plans for adaptation; typology of adaptation solutions; Flood Management Master Plan; Water Security Plan; National Adaptation Strategy). No mitigation plans were reported to have been developed. That being said, more than 75% of respondents to the online survey administered within the framework of this evaluation (coming from about 40 projects) self-reported that knowledge generated by CCP projects has been effectively used to inform different policies and plans. This suggests that the influence of projects in decision-making may be broader than what the CCP aggregated monitoring data highlights. According to around 54% of the same survey respondents, both private and public sectors policies and

plans are informed by knowledge generated by CCP projects. In 38% of the cases, policy and planning uptake would have taken place at the municipal/local level, 32% at the national level, and for less than 10%, at the regional and international levels.

Figure 4. Were you or your organisation directly involved with any revision process or decision-making processes for adaptation plans/policies/actions at national and international levels through the project? (Source: online survey)



2.5 Contributions of CCP projects to adaptation policies and plans

The CCP projects have implemented several activities that have supported the influencing of preparation and implementation of policies and plans through knowledge generation and capacity building and leadership development.

Unsurprisingly when viewed in tandem with the results of the CARIAA summative evaluation, projects which took a more deliberate research-into-use approach by working closely with decision-makers, with participatory approaches and clear capacity-building activities aimed at those stakeholders, appeared to report a greater influence on the development of adaptation plans and policies. Engaging policymakers from the design stage, as well as designing projects to address the needs of specific policy processes such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), were found to be particularly effective.

Below are examples according to the levels of policies and plans, for local to sectoral to international.

- **Influencing local/municipal plans and policies**. There appears to have been strong progress towards the development of policies and plans to promote climate action at municipal level. The Agriculture and Environment Progress Report to the Board of Governors November 2018 notes that there has been policy action in 14 cities, while the program has worked in 41 cities in 20 countries. Indeed, a number of uptake processes at the city level have or are successfully taking place in the set of projects assessed. In India, the institutionalization of heat action plans, as well as early warning advisories and spatial hotspot warnings, have been already secured for the three selected cities. At the time this

report is being redacted (summer of 2019), the Heat Stress Awareness Campaign in Rajkot city is being launched, and the release by the Bhubaneswar Municipal Commissioner of the Heat Stress Action Plan for the city is taking place. As confirmed with the Delhi Disaster Management Authority, IRADe will be soon preparing and delivering the Heat Stress Action Plan (HSAP) in Delhi. According to the grantee institution, the knowledge generated highly influenced health policy as well. A number of SANDEE-funded research outputs have informed policy at the local level. Under greener policies and programs, some results related to the diverse implementation of environmental regulations have emerged. For instance, findings on why some municipalities are more successful than others in banning plastic bags are going to be presented to local development authorities in Nepal, as they are currently in discussion on a wider ban on single-use plastics. Research in Pakistan is looking at clean production interventions in the tanning industry. Research on 'greening' the tourism sector in Sri Lanka was very well received at a recent policy workshop on this issue. Three main outputs of the RSP urban resilience Project (108313) are now used or to be used by the cities involved: the stakeholder mapping exercises which created connections at the city level between stakeholders, the analysis of climate change impacts for four cities, and the socio-economic trends analysis, which will be useful both at the local and national levels. Several projects which are still in progress are likely to contribute to these outcomes as well (e.g. Green Book Project (108230)). That being said, there is little evidence that private policies have been influenced by the program to support climate action at municipal level. A number of projects could however help achieve this outcome (e.g. B Corporations in LAC Project (108270)), though there may not be a clear focus on adequate scale (i.e. cities, watersheds). There is also evidence that a number of projects have contributed to policies and plans to promote climate action at the watershed scale. This has been the case in Morocco's Tensift Basin (107644), and the Cartagena Bay for instance (107756). Others, like CLIMAGUA Project (107097), have reported having influenced policies and plans at both municipal and watershed levels. The team of the Dry Arch of Panama Project (108213) participated in 2018 in the water policy reformulation, thanks to the project's work on local level capacity building and empowerment of basin committees. The team is also currently working with 72 municipalities in Panama to develop their respective resilience plans.

- **Influencing sectorial, national plans and policies.** Relevant instruments in the form of tools, methodologies and assessments have also fed planning documents and policy papers at the national level across the regions covered by the CCP.
    - CATHALAC research has fed directly into the Water Security National Plan of Panama, particularly with inputs to the following challenges: water availability, restauration and conservation of water basins, water and sanitation infrastructures. CATHALAC has also supported the Dominican Republic in the redaction of its 3rd national communication to the UNFCCC, as well as for El Salvador and Panama.
    - The South African Draft National Adaptation Strategy has mentioned the Green Book as an important supporting document (use of the downscaled climate change data into the South African Gauteng Province updated Climate Change Strategy). The Green Book climate change projections on national, provincial and local municipality level are used by the

strategic National Spatial Development Framework currently underway, which is a key national planning document.

- In India and other countries, SANDEE's policy influence is mainly through the leadership provided by various researchers as they grow in seniority and participate in various research and policy activities.
- The modeling tools and methodologies produced in the CLIMAGUA project (107097) have been transferred to the public institution which is responsible for the water planning in the basins of Limay, Neuquen and Río Negro rivers (AIC) involving three provinces in Argentina. An improved version of the CLIMAGUA model provides input for the mid and long-term planning process in the context of climate uncertainty. Project 107025 in Angola worked closely with different ministries throughout the project, and produced knowledge products which were tailored to the policymakers such as vulnerability maps, and reconstructed meteorological datasets over a 30-year period previously lost in the civil war. The cooperation established over time with the government has contributed to building trust with the government and raising awareness of climate issues, and has yielded a few outcomes. For instance, it was reported that the project contributed to the initiation of a "resilient cities" strategy of the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing of the Angolan Government, and the project PCR notes that the researchers involved in the project have been asked to help develop the national climate change strategy and plan.
- LatinoAdapta has designed, in close consultation with governments, specific workplans for 6 countries to use generated information to inform policy. In the case of Argentina, it has been informing the NAP under preparation, and in the case of Uruguay it is supporting a platform on climate adaptation knowledge envisioned by the government. A government official interviewed during the course of this evaluation praised the project for creating a true partnership between researchers and the government. They felt that the interactions were more dynamic than in the case of other projects they were involved with (e.g. with multilateral organizations and other bilateral donors), that they had a concrete relationships with researchers and had even significantly expanded their access to a network of scientists, and that they received timely and useful technical support. As a result, they were in a better position to use knowledge to inform the policies and plans they were working on.

- **Influencing international policy processes.** The CCP has achieved a more modest but relevant level of influence in **international policy processes**. There is clear evidence that CCP projects enabled researchers and other project stakeholders to take part in some national and international decision-making. Grantees have reported being involved, through the CCP projects, in UNFCCC negotiations, in G20 meetings, and on the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) amongst others. Less than half of grantees surveyed responded that they were directly involved in national or international level decision-making processes through CCP projects, and CCP monitoring tool data (though incomplete) reports at least 44 individuals from 12 projects having been involved in decision-making processes (only about 35% were women). A notable example is the AGNES project (108693). Scientists and practitioners from the AGNES project (108693) were tasked to provide scientific evidence to African negotiators, and have shown high effectiveness in influencing international

policy. In fact, as a result of this approach, AGNES has been instrumental in reaching a decision at the UNFCCC COP23 negotiations on Agriculture and Gender. That decision was reached after over 6 years of protracted negotiations, and AGNES originated the initial draft decision which was adopted by all other countries with minor adjustments.

2.6 Challenges for knowledge and leadership uptake for decision-making and preparation and implementation of policies/plans

Some of the perceived constraints from researchers and grantees in having policy influence referred to the general perception that to be used for decision-making, knowledge had first to be codified, stored, and accessed in written form (e.g. reports, briefs, peer-reviewed publications), too often limiting the engagement with potential research users before research publication. Secondly, in several cases the project duration was perceived as too short to be able to reach the implementation stage, and/or to follow-up with policymakers. The political cycles were also often mentioned as an issue for impact; projects aligned with these more often reported being able to communicate research outputs to, or build relationships with, policymakers.

Another challenge is to influence the development of plans and policies of the private sector. Limited evidence was found of instances where the CCP projects attempted or were successful in influencing these processes. One mitigation measure taken by one the projects (Private sector mobilization project, 108074) was to develop the leadership and capacity of individuals to engage with climate change issues in the business context. It led to individuals moving on to train investment officers in the use of the risk and resilience framework developed through the project at Morgan Stanley.

In reviewing project documents and interviewing stakeholders, it was however evident that some projects had not put in place robust processes to transfer knowledge and build capacity to use the knowledge and capacity produced by the program. In interviews, project coordinators were sometimes unaware of whether policies and plans had been informed by knowledge generated by CCP projects or not. In a number of cases, respondents made comments along the lines of: "all the project results, tools, and data were shared with policy-makers, but it is difficult to know (or there is no evidence that) they have been used it in informing policies". A question discussed in the CARIAA evaluation was the type of information (even the format) that researchers were using for policy makers. If information is highly scientific may not be fully understood by policy makers or if they are not presented in economic or social terms. A common issue, as well, appeared to be the inability to track this outcome beyond the implementation of the project.

2.7 Gender and social inclusion in CCP generated knowledge

As the gender call for proposals launched by the CCP management team in 2018 itself states, the maturity of the gender-related fields of research prior to the CCP program conception is considered emergent. For instance, research done through LatinoAdapta (108713) found that gender issues, as they relate to climate change, while well recognized by policymakers, was considered to be one of the least important knowledge gaps for them. More precisely, the gender call for proposals established the main areas where the knowledge gaps had been identified: (i) climate and disaster resilience; (ii) energy security; (iii) migration, and built on previous work done by CARIAA on these issues.

In general terms, gender is more present in CCP projects in the last years and nowadays there is real demand for it, as reported by numerous grantees and stakeholders (such as in CDKN with SSN (108754), in Peru for instance). In the framework of the LatinoAdapta project, the coordinators recognized that the IDRC focus helped them identify and address the issue and the Government of Argentina mentioned the project had been their only source of information on gender to date.

For most of projects designed before the gender call for proposals, the **most common entry point for gender mainstreaming** has been **social vulnerability**. Work packages dealing with social data (demographic break down by age groups and socio-economic status, for example) and vulnerability assessments have been clearly identified as the natural way to introduce gender considerations. Focus is often present on women and children as one of the most socially vulnerable groups and an effort is made to highlight information concerning them. In some of these cases, gender issues have not always been well integrated by the grantees. This is the case for instance in some of the South Africa projects, such as the Green Book project (108230), where it was reported that gender and social inclusion could have been better considered in the development of adaptation options. While the team of researchers and its leadership that worked on this project was composed of a big number of women researchers, there is a chapter in the Green Book decision-making aid tool on co-benefit adaptation actions where gender and equity-based adaptation actions are discussed but where further analysis would be warranted to make those well targeted.

Grantees and researchers have informed on the need to increase gender-sensitivity of CCP projects by further incorporating findings and evidence produced in the framework of the projects. For instance, in the projects in Thailand (AQUADAPT Project (108526) and 107087), the research team found that gender can influence risk-taking and decision-making and therefore should be taken into account when strengthening climate risk management practices or designing adaptation interventions. Similar conclusions were obtained in the AC3 Project (107083) in Central America, where it was found that women have shown stronger risk management practices, since they have generally more to lose. However, in all these projects, no deeper discussion on these conclusions was conducted or its consideration in the research was inconclusive. As the Gender Synthesis recommends, *using evidence from the gender analysis to inform project implementation to design approaches to reach, benefit and*

empower the targeted groups of women and men is an efficient manner of making gender-transformative research.

Grantees see this evolution from gender-sensitive to gender-responsive research possible by:

- Reinforcing the development of equity-based and **gender-sensitive adaptation options** (like in India, where the team recognizes the importance of considering the gender and age implications of heat related extreme events and the correspondent adaptation measures).
- Giving women and vulnerable groups a **voice in decision making** processes (such as in the Resilient African Cities Project (108665)),
- **Introducing gender experts** in the research teams (such as in several projects of the Gender Call).

Important efforts have been made at the **policy making** level. On the AGNES Project (108693), for instance, some submissions on the gender action plan coming from African negotiators and the text incorporating these suggestions were adopted as part of the Paris package.

When specifically speaking about research outputs, gender and social inclusion are typically **mainstreamed on a voluntary basis rather than following a systematic and homogenous approach**, depending on a variety of factors such as the nature of the research, the gender awareness of the researchers or inputs from CCP staff. On the Risk Pooling Project (108620), a paper was produced looking specifically at the gender dimension of a risk pooling scheme; this was very much integrated in the design of the research. On the CDKN with SSN Project (108754), some of the projects have an explicit gender focus, such as the Ghana project looking at the role of women in building resilience and the rights-to-land approach. On the Adaptation Finance Project (108058), some of the research topics dealt with gender specifically such as work on remittances and insurance. These examples show that gender has become a **key element of the CCP-supported research** in the last years and, when it is not considered explicitly in the design phase, it often made its way in the course of the investigation or project implementation.

Some projects not coming from the Gender call are making very significant **efforts to get closer to gender-transformative research**. In West Africa, the research team has recently finished a solid quantitative survey in households where detailed **sex-disaggregated data** on energy efficiency and energy justice is being produced in the region, where this information was virtually inexistent. In Philippines Coastal Cities Project (108688), the strategic needs of women (mainly education) are being considered in the formulation of solutions, so that they can be in leadership positions to advocate for their communities. Local governments are being advised about the importance of disaggregating vulnerability data and making disaster risk management tools accessible to everyone, by considering gender and intersectional perspectives in their local DRM plans, city development plans, climate adaptation plans and correspondent budgets. The University Ateneo de Manila is pushing for science-informed, socially inclusive resilience planning and development.

The three projects coming from the Gender call assessed in this evaluation show **strong potential to make important knowledge contributions on gender-transformative research**. In the Nepal DRM

Project (108973) the research team considered relevant to enlarge the gender concept and rather think in terms of "those left behind", introducing a stronger **intersectional approach**. In the Niger Delta Region Project (108974), it was pointed out that men needed to be involved in the process as much as women are, so that burden on women would not be increased given their leadership roles in the project, preconizing the **transformation of gender relationships** and intrahousehold inequities.

3. *Building the leaders for today and tomorrow*

Highlights

Q2. How effectively did the CCP integrate leadership development and capacity building into its programming? Has the strategic choice to focus on leadership development and capacity building produced expected and / or unexpected outcomes?

- The CCP was very effective in integrating leadership development and capacity-building into its programming, which resulted in major contributions to its immediate outcomes. However, the short duration of projects means that not all outcomes could be achieved, and it has been difficult to capture the contributions of projects beyond implementation.
- Capacity-building and leadership development activities undertaken by CCP projects are numerous, highly diverse, and take into account local contexts and the needs of different stakeholders. Within the CCP projects reviewed, leadership development activities have focused on supporting the development of individual leaders rather than institutions. In fact, the beneficiaries of those activities are wide-ranging, from students and researchers to policymakers, government officials, and to a much more limited extent the private sector. However, no systematic approach was taken to assess capacity-building and leadership gaps.
- There were at least 284 MSc and PhD students supported by the CCP as well as 313 fellows-awardees, at least 20 postdocs, and at least 1710 individuals who benefited from training and other career development activities. Women formed at least 50% of these individuals (where data on gender was reported).
- Capacity-building and leadership activities have focused on strategies as they relate to education, training, and career development (e.g. action research, research leadership support, decision-making tools and training, community-level trainings and engagement); and networks (e.g. South-South exchanges, Communities of Practice, professional networks, informal networks, transdisciplinary research). The CCP has therefore used a rich diversity of capacity-building and leadership development approaches, tailored to the objectives of each project and to local needs.
- There is overwhelming evidence that the CCP had both enhanced the capacity of stakeholders to lead research or influence research use, as well as to understand and communicate research results through a range of capacity-building and leadership activities tailored to different groups.
- The effectiveness of projects to influence decision-making has been affected by political cycles. Some projects have however been effective at putting in place mitigating measures and have successfully averted this issue.
- With more formal capacity-building on research communication and tailoring of knowledge products, the program is likely to have more impact over time.
- More work will be needed to build capacity to engage with the private sector however, and could benefit (after some tailoring) from some of the strategies applied in the CCP to engage with policymakers.

- There is evidence that projects are including formal training modules and learning exercises specifically related to communication approaches and how to target key audiences. Other capacity-building and leadership activities, such as graduate programs and fellowships focusing on young researchers and leaders, have also been yielding positive outcomes.
- Notable unexpected outcomes from the program were the power of networks to enhance leadership and build capacity, and the higher than anticipated level of interest and buy-in from policymakers and other key stakeholders around certain initiatives.
- A clear trend in capacity building components is the recurring mention **of gender equity achieved** in activities, workshops or trainings (equal number of participants women and men), or student admissions. That being said, significant work is needed to go beyond gender equity and the necessary human resources dedicated to gender need to be clearly allocated in projects. Only in a few cases under the portfolio, the specific needs of women and men both for participation and involvement in the projects seem to have been proactively diagnosed and addressed separately, prior to the capacity building conception.

3.1 Overview

The other key strategy put in place by the CCP in addition to knowledge generation within identified gaps, is its focus on capacity-building and leadership development[6]. These two strategies are essential as pathways to achieve the CCP intended immediate outcomes (Annex I): decision making that is informed by researchers/thought leaders; policies and plans based on evidence-based solutions; and increased individual and institutional capacity. The previous chapter discussed how the knowledge generation and capacity building supported the first two intended immediate outcomes. This chapter will focus on how the capacity development strategy supported individual and institutional capacities to understand and communicate climate risk and to use research results.

In 2016, the CCP produced a leadership strategy[7] which identified the following areas as opportunities to prioritize for leadership development in the program: (i) investing in high-potential grantees; (ii) building entrepreneurial leadership; (iii) support of leadership activities that run internally; (iv) long-term engagement; (v) funding for South–South exchanges; (vi) funding of women leaders; (vii) supporting networks; (viii) giving prizes; and (ix) engaging with direct beneficiaries in the design of activities.

The strategies of capacity-building and leadership development activities are mutually inclusive. However, generally speaking, capacity-building activities are broader in scope and apply to a range of stakeholders beyond researchers, including institutions. Leadership development activities have rather generally focused on supporting the development of individual leaders.

The following questions were addressed by the evaluation team:

[6] This strategy is also very much an IDRC corporate strategy.
[7] IDRC. 2016. Building leaders: Opportunities for Climate Change programming.

- How effectively did the CCP integrate leadership development and capacity-building into its programming?
- Has the strategic choice to focus on leadership development and capacity-building produced expected and / or unexpected outcomes?

The types of capacity-building and leadership development activities undertaken by CCP projects are identified, as well as the beneficiaries of those two types of activities, and how this focus of the program has contributed to the achievement of its third intended immediate outcome. Some unexpected outcomes of these activities are also discussed. How the knowledge and capacity building strategies were integrated to support the first two immediate outcomes was discussed in the previous section.

3.2 Integration of leadership development and capacity-building into programming

In this section the evaluation team identifies the types of activities that have been conducted or approaches taken, in which contexts they occurred, and which stakeholders benefited from those activities or approaches. The evaluation team found that capacity-building and leadership development activities undertaken by many CCP projects, in which information was available, are numerous, highly diverse, and increasingly take into account local contexts and the needs of different stakeholders. In fact, the beneficiaries of those activities are wide-ranging, from students and researchers to policymakers, government officials, and to a more limited extent the private sector. The focus is typically explicitly on building the capacity of individuals rather than institutions, although in some *ad hoc* cases, indirect incidence on institutional capacity could be noted through the interviews conducted mostly. Moreover, projects generally each undertook a diversity of individual capacity-building and leadership development activities to meet their different objectives. No systematic approach to capacity assessment could however be found, nor does reporting provide for an explicit focus on institutional level capacity assessment, progress or results. Note that co-design and co-production of knowledge, and early engagement with stakeholders, is an important capacity-building tool which we do not discuss in this section as it was already discussed earlier.

Data from the CCP monitoring tool provides a broad overview of the beneficiaries of capacity-building and leadership activities of the CCP projects, though reporting from projects has been quite limited and there exist important gaps in the data. Specifically, there is no reporting provided on institutional capacity building at that level either. CCP monitoring tool data shows that at least:

- **284 MSc and PhD** students were supported by the CCP outside of CARIAA.
- **313 fellows-awardees** were supported by the CCP outside of CARIAA.
- **20 postdocs** were supported by the CCP outside of CARIAA.
- **1710 individuals who participated in training and other career development activities** were supported by the CCP outside of CARIAA.

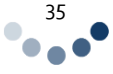
Information from in-depth project reviews, surveys and interviews brought to the surface that CCP projects have supported education, training and career development as well as the development of networks to improve the capacity and leadership skills of many participants and beneficiaries of these projects, which could perhaps themselves be classified as the main type of the institutional development activities supported. The following paragraphs provide a few examples coming from projects.

3.2.1 Education, training, and career development

As further explained and exemplified below, educational focus and training activities undertaken through the CCP projects have targeted students and researchers as well as policymakers, government officials, and local communities to develop their research capacity, enable them to engage with climate change issues and in several instances inform decision-making. Building capacity of government officials and other local stakeholders to tackle climate change is complex, and activities and strategies targeting these actors necessarily differ significantly from those used for students and researchers.

Some of the activities that are supported by projects include:

- **Action research** can take many forms and has been applied in a number of projects (at least 7 in the subset of projects reviewed). One key example is the online post-graduate program administered through FLACSO in Ecuador (Leadership in LAC Cities (108443)). The students complete a set of formal coursework through the program over several months, after which they are invited to produce a short action research thesis based on their interactions with local policymakers, NGOs, or other relevant entities. Most students engage in some form or another with the revision or design of climate-related policies and plans. Both the capacity of students to do research and influence decision-making, as well as the capacity of local decision-makers to engage with climate issues are enhanced simultaneously. Another example is B Corporations in LAC Project (108270), where multiple action research groups (ARGs) and a synthesizing committee were created with the aim of conducting scientific research for the creation of an innovative product/solution. Amongst the new and pipeline projects reviewed, Project 108977 also proposes to conduct participatory action research, while the Think Climate Indonesia initiative proposes policy-action research.
- Activities to increase **research capacity** and leadership through education and training have included developing new graduate programs, engaging with new research topics and methodologies, conducting training workshops, and online courses amongst others. Dozens of post-graduate, masters and PhD students, as well as post-doctoral, and other early career researchers have benefitted from such activities. According to CCP monitoring tool, at least 284 graduate students (MSc and PhD) were supported through the CCP, excluding CARIAA, up to December 2018. More senior researchers and institutions have also become leaders in their field through the CCP projects capacity-building and leadership activities. Many have become key area experts consulted on specific issues or been invited to participate in international fora for instance. It allowed them to attend international conferences (e.g. Adaptation Futures, 2018 Sustainability, Ethics and Entrepreneurship Conference, 2018 Academy of Management Meeting), participate in workshops, and develop expertise with a local focus. This local focus was



identified in the survey and interviews as key to several researchers, who were able to apply well-established methodologies to the local context with an aim of informing decision-making at that scale.

- **Research support projects** were not a significant part of the sample for this evaluation (i.e. there were only two RSPs in the subset used for in-depth review, though more were considered as they related to larger initiatives such as the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)). Nevertheless, they demonstrate that they can be a powerful tool to support research leadership development by providing very targeted support on specific issues or gaps. For instance, the RSP urban resilience Project (108313) aims to enhance awardees' profiles and/or skill set related to climate change adaptation, and to link knowledge to policy. It seeks to enable grantees to act on emerging research or leadership engagement opportunities that could not have been anticipated at the program's outset.
- Development of **tools and resources for decision-making processes**. In earlier projects arising primarily from the CCW program, projects developed specific models describing local biophysical conditions, assess projected climate impacts, or produce climate vulnerability assessments for example (e.g. Water Management in Caribbean SIDS Project (107096) and CLIMAGUA (107097)). A common approach used in projects to disseminate this knowledge has been to conduct formal trainings through workshops and enable decision-makers and other local groups (e.g. farmers) to use those tools and resources to assist in planning. Other approaches used by projects have included, amongst others, the development of adaptation kits, risk and resilience frameworks, and decision-making tools based on scenarios. Beneficiaries have been diverse, from public and private sector decision-makers to local communities and households. These approaches had mixed results, with impact depending on a number of factors, such as the level of engagement of the different actors throughout the project, the approaches taken to the provision of trainings, and more. For instance, in the Dry Arch of Panama Project (108213), CATHALAC has greatly improved its capacities in terms of climate modeling, to support data processing capabilities. Servir.net was developed as an information platform related to weather conditions, climate prediction models and environmental and risk assessments. In this project, these knowledge products were embedded in the a much wider process of engagement with policymakers.
- To **inform and engage local communities on adaptation issues**, the most common approach used was consultation and training workshops. The number of workshops per project varied widely, with some engaging more closely with communities than others. In one case, dozens of workshops were organized with communities through a single project, allowing to strengthen the technical capacity of these actors to develop and implement short- and long-term adaptation plans. In other, more limited cases, communities were trained in the use of specific adaptation or mitigation technologies. For instance, in the Water Management in Caribbean SIDS Project (107096), 35 community leaders were trained on how to install and maintain rope pumps and wind turbines.
- It is worth noting here that **social media** has been explored by a few projects as a means to communicate research outputs or advertise events, but it has also been used in more innovative ways as a platform for the co-design of adaptation solutions. For example, the Morocco Tensift

Basin PES Project (107644), used social media to engage with women in remote areas, following initial in-person workshops. Solutions to clean up water and reduce local waste were proposed, prototyped and applied via a process facilitated through Facebook. Instructions for building and implementing solutions were communicated to local stakeholders on Facebook, but it was also used to facilitate discussions and report on the creation and evaluation of solutions. Coordination of the group could be done remotely by the research team.

3.2.2 Creating networks

Fostering networks has been a key approach taken by IDRC to build capacity and promote leadership, beyond the capacity development of individual leaders. Different types of networks fill different needs, such as mobilizing experts to tackle a specific problem or for career development or mentoring of young researchers and emerging leaders (e.g. B Corporations in LAC Project (108270) and Adaptation Finance Project (108058)), and therefore require different levels of support from IDRC. In some instances, there has been evidence that networks have been created organically as a result of other IDRC funded activities and remain self-sustained. These various networks have allowed the program to reach all types of stakeholders, including women, vulnerable groups, and the private sector. These networks take multiple forms, such as:

- CCP projects have supported extensively **transdisciplinary research**, which in itself is an opportunity to create new networks. In fact, by creating teams and networks of researchers across disciplines, it has created interactions between individuals and institutions which would have otherwise not been involved together. By doing so, the researchers involved are able to tackle more complex problems and gain a range of new skills necessary to address climate change issues holistically. In India, for example, around 20 researchers from different disciplines (IRADe, IIPH-B, IIPH-G) were trained to understand and analyze the impacts of heat stress on human health, livelihood and productivity. The Green Book project in Africa (108230), by its approach, compelled researchers to consider things differently and promote a multidisciplinary collaborative approach. This even helped build the capacities of non researcher (such as NDMC staff) in thinking in a multi-disciplinary way about Disaster Risk Management, urban planning and CCA.
- **South-South Exchanges** are a useful tool to build ownership of research outputs and share experiences across regions. These types of exchanges have been central to a number of the CCP projects. Amongst those, the AGNES project in Africa (108693) focuses specifically on enhancing the skills and climate knowledge of climate negotiators for the UNFCCC and for the IPCC. AGNES has a LAC counterpart, LatinoAdapta (108713). The two regions face significant differences in capacity needs, and therefore activities are quite different between the two projects. However, opportunities to develop South-South Exchanges between the two projects have been leveraged, and stakeholders have mentioned the usefulness of having had such an opportunity to share experiences across regions.

- The CDKN initiative also has a significant **peer-learning** component that enables climate leaders across Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean to share innovative approaches to tackling climate related challenges in their countries.
- There exist a variety of research networks, which can arise organically or be more formally planned. **Communities of practice** are generally the former, and are a group of individuals who are actively engaged in a specific field or industry. They vary widely in terms of purpose and membership. They have been heralded as particularly useful to open dialogues, share knowledge, and build capacity. A number of projects supported by the CCP have developed communities of practice and other networks. For example, the B Corporations in LAC Project (108270), in the first two years of operation, has inspired and supported the development of a new community of scholars in Latin America and beyond, including early career researchers and established academics. Interviewees reported that in fact, demand and interest was so strong that a network of 1500 scholars from 35 countries was created, and they were now considering creating a formal professional association. In the global Modeling and Policy Project (107682), **leading modellers will be identified and supported to become points of contact**, "boosting" the quality and impact of CCW research in their respective regions. They will serve as **focal points for the community of practice, facilitating knowledge exchange**.
- **Social media** has been a tool effectively used (especially by younger project participants) to stay in touch, share experiences, share career opportunities and advice, connect with mentors, and exchange on key issues of common interest. In the examples found through this evaluation, the networks were organically formed, and are self-sustained. For example, in the Adaptation Finance Project (108058), Fellows of the first and second cohorts met in person, allowing them to strengthen their professional networks across tracks and groups. The Summer Academy supported Fellows in establishing strong friendships and networks. As an outcome, participants established WhatsApp Groups, both within and across cohorts. Similarly, students of the Leadership in LAC Cities (108443) have initiated their own self-sustained network of local climate leaders (Clima Lideres), where they share through social media career opportunities, discuss emerging climate issues, and more.

3.2.3 Other institutional development activities

Beyond support to network development, the few cases of institutional development that the evaluation team came across referred mainly to the indirect increase of institutional capacity that came from the increased capacity of individuals and leaders specifically targeted by CCP projects. In most cases, it had to do with increase in awareness within the institution on CCA issues and/or the increased reputational spillover effect on the institution generated from the work of individual researchers or small research teams within the institution. In a more limited number of cases, institutional development was the result of a policy uptake process or an explicit process to financially support a center of excellence. The few examples of such cases included for instance:

- The increased awareness within CSIR in South Africa of the importance of bringing CCA to the forefront of its research agenda as a result of the momentum created by the success and uptake of the Green Book (108230) decision aid tool for municipalities and the reputational co-benefit that came from that process for CSIR;
- As previously mentioned, as a result of the piloting work done under the Private Sector Mobilization project (108074), some private enterprises, such as Coca Cola, Ikea, or Morgan Stanley indirectly more recently, have now taken on the Risk and Resilience Framework as part of their decision making process, therefore contributing to the strengthening of a key institutional management function of those organisations in the process.
- The co-funding by CCP of SANDEE under project 107446, supported the process of building longer term institutional sustainability of this already recognized research institution

3.2.4 Challenges and mitigation measures to influence policy, plans and decision-making processes

A key challenge in working to inform policymaking is the cyclic nature of political appointments, and continuously shifting government priorities. In many instances, projects have relied on personal relationships between individual grantees or their institution, and public servants or political appointees to bring knowledge to the decision-making sphere. This is a risky approach, and it is well recognized across the community that this often leads to delays in projects and sometimes project failure. To alleviate this issue, and to enable evidence-based decision-making to happen despite changes in governments, CCP projects have taken a series of mitigating measures through their capacity-building and leadership activities.

- **Two measures are assisting in the creation of new institutions or establishing official collaborations between institutions.** For example, the Coastal Cities Project (108688) in the Philippines helped municipal authorities establish a city resiliency council. The council remained operative even with the change of the political administration. Through the establishment of the council, different units of the city government have been using the information generated in the development of their respective plans. The city planning and development office, which is in-charge of crafting the new city-based monitoring system (CBMS) for 2019, will use the significant variables from the social vulnerability study as important data that should be gathered in the next round of CBMS. The risk, exposure, and vulnerability maps generated by the project will be used by the city planners for the city programs. In Egypt, a CCP project (106551) supported the establishment of the Alexandria Research Centre for Adaptation to climate change (ARCA), intended to be a sustainable outstanding hub for climate change adaptation work in Egypt and beyond. ARCA is meant to promote integrated climate change adaptation research, knowledge sharing, collaborative policy-oriented research, experience exchange, and best practices. Since its launch, two MOUs have been signed with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) – Ministry of Environmental Affairs and City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications (Burg El Arab) – Ministry of Scientific Research. These MOUs are providing good

institutional settings for fruitful cooperation with those project partners. Additionally, more than 1200 individual researchers, officials and civil society members are incorporated into ARCA network and mailing list. Work on updating Egypt's National Adaptation Strategy was jointly undertaken by ARCA researchers and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency.

- **Leadership development activities** have also proven effective in directly mitigating the potential challenges of changes in the political system. By instilling the necessary knowledge and skills to tackle climate change issues to potential leaders, the CCP projects are enabling individuals to have an impact on policy development at all levels, in the longer run and away from changes in politics. The project Leadership in LAC Cities (108443) supports a virtual graduate program where students, who are already leaders or have the potential to become local leaders, receive formal education on climate change issues. They are then involved in action research projects. The main benefit of the program was increasing the capacity of these emerging leaders to engage with climate change issues, and all students met during the course of this evaluation reported they had an increased capacity to do so. Several of the students also reported that they had already been or were going to be involved in informing policies or plans at the national and municipal level through the program. Students were selected through affirmative action to ensure diversity (e.g. indigenous people, women), and the potential of the students to engage with stakeholders from the political realm through their pre-existing networks was also taken into account. Hence, it would be relevant to continue monitoring if this outcome of the Leadership in LAC Cities (108443) is sustained beyond the life of the project.

3.2.5 Evidence of contributions to immediate outcome 3. Increase in individual and institutional capacity to understand and communicate climate risk and to use research results

In this section we discuss the contributions of the capacity-building and leadership development activities identified earlier to the achievement of immediate outcome 3. The evaluation team finds that the effective tailoring of activities, and focus on local contexts, has resulted in a whole range of stakeholders gaining strengthened capacities to do research on climate change issues as well as to communicate those issues to different audiences. However, the team concludes that there is potential for greater achievements if the projects are considered over a longer timeframe of project implementation.

Overall, while incomplete, CCP monitoring tool data was used to capture some key indicators relevant to outcome achievement of the program. It shows that:

- CCP monitoring tool identifies 31 individuals from 2 projects (107086 and 108481) who have had their capacity/leadership enhanced through the projects. Of those, only 3 are identified to be women, and 4 do not have gender identified.
- No changes in the capacity of institutions are identified in CCP monitoring tool.

Further evidence uncovered throughout the evaluation is provided below.

In the survey conducted for this evaluation, respondents overwhelmingly confirmed that the CCP project they were involved with had both enhanced their capacity to lead research or influence research use, as well as to understand and communicate research results (see figures below). The survey revealed examples provided by grantees of uptake processes linked to their capacities' enhancement supported by the CCP project. Most of them are related to engagement with policy makers, strong collaborations with relevant institutions, recurrent invitations to participate in workshops and debates on the elaboration of policy papers, or presentations of research findings in national and international forums, symposiums or conferences.

Figure 5 Responses to survey statement: "The project increased my capacity (the capacity of my institution) to lead research and/or influence research results use."

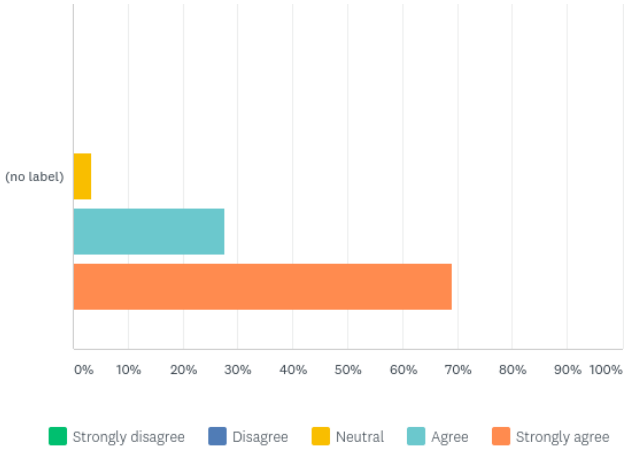
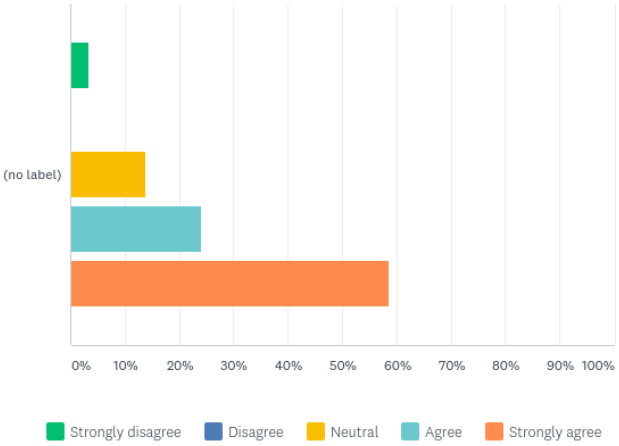


Figure 6. Responses to survey statement: "The project increased my capacity (the capacity of my institution) to design, implement, communicate and/or use research results.



Below we provide some evidence of how the CCP projects have been changing the capacity of individuals and institutions to lead research and policy on climate change, to understand and communicate climate risk, and to use research results. Overall, it is important to reiterate that there has been an evolution in how research results are being communicated throughout the program. There is evidence that projects are including formal training modules and learning exercises specifically related to communication approaches and how to target key audiences. Other capacity-building and leadership activities, such as graduate programs and fellowships focusing on young researchers and leaders, have also been yielding positive outcomes.

The following are examples of how the capacity and leadership development activities in projects have supported the achievement of the immediate outcome 3:

- In Panamá, the Dry Arch of Panama Project (108213) has contributed to enhancing the leadership roles of several researchers in the CATHALAC team, who are participating in high-level decision-making processes and institutions. Contributions to leadership in academia have been also significant, thanks to which 6 theses have been generated on issues of vulnerability adaptation and other related topics.
- In West Africa, the Energy Efficiency Project (108666) has provided **specific funding for young researchers which has been an important support for them to get involved on climate change issues** and is helping them feel motivated to continue their own research projects after the project's support is finished, some of them going from Masters to PhD. **They are being trained in research methodology, implementation, writing papers, communicating results, etc.** An important point to mention in the project is that there are 6 disciplines and representatives from different countries, and all the exchanges from one to another is quite fruitful for everybody, they all are learning from one field to another. **This kind of transnational and transdisciplinary**

collaboration and exchanges are quite new in African countries, and they are already showing its power to advance policy debates and to foster energy justice in their countries. Building the capacities of policymakers and similar stakeholders to implement at the policy level the identified solutions is already showing its effectiveness.

- In India, the Heat Action Plans Project (108453) has contributed to bringing heat waves to the forefront. **IRADe has been put in a leading position to enhance advocacy and foster research on this important topic, by bringing new content on research, implementation and focusing on cities.** Before the beginning of the project, there was no awareness about the issue, so the leadership is going bottom up, both at the research and governmental levels (e.g. municipal commissioners and health officials). The different stakeholders want to learn further about the tools to identify heat hotspots.
- There are several examples of changes in capacity of individuals to engage with climate change issues arising from the Adaptation Finance Project (108058), where many fellows are now in a position to make a difference and take a leadership role. **Leadership training was an important aspect of the curriculum, and capacity building activities included teaching people how to use the result of research for a different audience, learning to pick and prioritize the messages to have an impact on potential users.** As a result, one Fellow has completed his PhD and is now working at the UNFCCC, while another took on an important job at the GCF in South Korea and one became Regional Advisor for the GCF in the Caribbean. Two other researchers are now studying at PhD level and post doc level. Another Fellow got a subsequent Fellowship offer where she is currently engaged as young leader, while another fellow was recently awarded a training on performance measurement by the Harvard Business School. Several of the Fellows produced publications as well. In addition, one fellow from Brazil was running for Congress.

3.3 Unexpected outcomes of capacity-building and leadership activities

At this stage of implementation of the program portfolio, the evaluation team found unintended outcomes of capacity building and leadership activities (positive or negative) to be sparse. A recurring theme found in survey results was how projects had underestimated the power of networks to enhance leadership and build capacity. Moreover, the high level of interest and buy-in from policymakers and other key stakeholders was surprising to a lot of respondents. Below we provide a few examples of unexpected outcomes of the program:

- CLIMAGUA (107097): The project yielded a higher than anticipated level of interaction between the research team and the provincial authorities, and the adoption of new technologies among local stakeholders. The former represented an additional asset for the project as it enabled the effective development of a new methodological approach and subsequent adoption of results by competent institutions. These achievements enhanced the strategic role played by IDRC in relation to fostering collaboration between the academy and policy makers. This achievement

was aided by RSP urban resilience Project (108313), a workshop conducted by CATHALAC in December 2013 in Panama.

- Private sector mobilization Project (108074): Years after leaving the project, one of the initial team members went on to use the framework developed through the project to continue to train the risk team at Morgan Stanley on climate risk in their investment decisions and portfolio. This is a significant outcome of this work as Morgan Stanley's clients are worth trillions of dollars in the end. On the negative front, the project showed the difficulty within Business x Social Responsibility (BSR) itself as an organization to convince peers, sector directors often acting as gate keepers. It also showed that IDRC could have had a larger and faster impact on the private sector by moving away from its traditional publication, and packaged and vehiculate information in a format relevant to and trusted by the private sector.

3.4 Gender and social inclusion in capacity-building and leadership activities

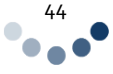
L**imited information is reported** by projects on gender considerations in capacity-building and leadership activities. As shown in Table 3, gender disaggregated data has been produced to some extent. In cases where such data is available, participants to trainings, students, etc., do not appear to be gender balanced systematically. One notable exception is the Leadership in LAC Cities (108443) program, which has a clear strategy to engage women and vulnerable groups. Projects with field applications were more likely to address issues relating to indigenous people (especially in LAC).

Table 3. Portfolio-level sex disaggregated data on CCP's capacity building and leadership components (source: CCP monitoring tool)

Out of the 154 MSc and PhD students reported gender, 34% were women.
Out of the 265 fellows-awardees reporting gender 48% were women
Out of the 13 postdocs reporting gender 35% were women
Out of the 188 individuals who benefited from training and other career development activities and reporting gender 76% were women
156 peer-reviewed articles were reported gender disaggregated data in CCP monitoring tool. 29% had women as lead authors (some of the dates of the publications pre-date the evaluation period, but were nevertheless included as they are part of the portfolio of projects active during the evaluation period).
The non-peer reviewed publications were also overwhelmingly authored by men, with only 33 papers having women as first authors out of 148 (87 were men, 28 were unreported).

Strategies on gender and social inclusion when applied to leadership and capacity development components of research projects varied widely. Many stakeholders recognized that it was a key priority for IDRC, and that a lot of focus was being put on that issue by the POs in recent years.

Few types of actions on **leadership development** specifically addressed to women have been reported. In Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka, fellowships to 36 women were awarded in Integrated Resources Management programs, with the objective of supporting their leadership roles. In the Green



Book Project (108230), women are in leadership position and form the core research team, factors which may explain the all-encompassing cooperative approach brought between sectors and stakeholders in the project and key to its success and to the uptake of the decision-making aid tool developed. This fortunate situation came about more as a reflection and consequence of the typical high percentage of female researcher working on adaptation issues in South Africa than by design. However, this is about to change. New projects under the CCP (109164 and 109130) specifically aiming at developing the leadership of women researchers have been designed and approved.

A few international meetings focusing on gender have been held, with the participation of women researchers from a wide set of CCP countries. For instance, a side event for the COP24 in Katowice was organized, where gender issues where discussed under the form of a *theatre of the oppressed* piece.

Regarding trainings and **capacity building** activities, a wide spectrum of themes and modalities has been covered and are proposed by projects:

- On the CDKN with South-South-North Project (108754), a peer learning took place on gender and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of the climate finance webinar series in Ecuador;
- In the Coastal Cities Project (108688) in Philippines, trainings on gender-based violence in the context of climate related disasters are been created and implemented. On the other hand, climate change courses are being included in the curriculum of gender studies of the grantee institution;
- The Dry Arch of Panama Project (108213) implemented gender-sensitive formative initiatives in Panama. They trained 30 women out of 150 participants on different topics such as water management, climate, early warning systems, gender vulnerability and its nexus with water, entrepreneurship, etc. Four women are now taking on a significant role in their communities to promote climate action.
- Capacity building and strengthening actions on adaptation and mitigation strategies for water scarcity problems were addressed to low income families and women in the rural semi-deserted areas of Río Negro Province, Argentina (CLIMAGUA, 107097) .
- The Niger Delta Region Project (108974) project is designed to strengthen the ability of women and girls in rural communities to make informed decisions and manage likely climate change driven pressures on their livelihoods.

A clear trend in capacity building components is the recurring mention of **gender equity achieved in activities, workshops or trainings** (equal number of participants women and men), or student admissions. However, it is not always clear if specific measures have been put into place in order to guarantee the gender balance. The case of the Leadership in LAC Cities (108443) is a positive example since affirmative action to ensure gender equity and the inclusion of indigenous people was put into place, as they specifically focused on young women in forming their student body. As the Gender synthesis states, there is a step to be done from "nominal" to "empowered" participation. In few cases, **the specific needs of women and men both for participation and involvement in the projects seem to have been proactively diagnosed and addressed separately, prior to the capacity building**

conception. Indeed, the Gender Synthesis recommends *conducting a gender analysis to understand the gender-based constraints experienced by the targeted groups of women and men*.

The family-work balance is also a topic pointed out by several CCP researchers. In the Leadership in LAC Cities (108443), several students mentioned that it was difficult to balance attendance to classes with work/family obligations, as **live attendance to classes was monitored**. For those who are also rising local leaders, with full-time jobs in the government for instance, it was a key difficulty. Gender implications are even more important, since pregnancy and maternity can become two penalising factors for women. In that sense, the CCP projects start to put in place relevant measures:

- For instance, in the RSP urban resilience Project (108313), incentives to allow travel and/or childcare for dependents have been considered.
- Similarly, in a new mentorship project to support African women scientists approved in June 2019, CCP's contribution is addressed to West Africa francophone women to support them when travelling with their babies.

Finally, the necessary human resources dedicated to gender have not always been clearly allocated in projects. Even in some of the gender-call initiatives, capacities in the research team to ensure gender mainstreaming were perceived limited at the proposal submission time. This is a clear limitation for ensuring a more solid integration of the gender approach. CCP's staff itself recognize the need to be trained, which is already ongoing thanks to the support received from specialized external consultants and the "Gender at Work" project. The lack of specific expertise on the intersection between gender and climate has been pointed out as an important limitation.

4. Being the partner of choice for greater impact

Highlights

Q3. How well did the CCP balance implementation of the priorities as set out in the implementation plan with flexibility to respond to emerging opportunities (new lines of research, strategic priorities, collaboration with Canadian entities, partnership opportunities) in an increasingly busy and rapidly changing field?

a. In particular, how did CCP's experience of managing a climate change program that encompasses a large donor partnership enable or constrain its ability to execute its implementation plan with a balance of coherence and flexibility?

b. What role did partnerships and funder partnerships (and working with the private sector) have on CCP's contributions to the generation of new knowledge for impact at scale, and to the strengthening of capacity and leadership development?

- Partnerships enabled the CCP to balance implementation of the priorities as set out in the implementation plan with flexibility to respond to emerging opportunities.
- The diverse partnerships developed over the years have allowed the CCP to become more agile in the translation of its implementation plan through actual research initiatives. This agility though, comes with some shortcomings in terms of overall focus and "esprit de corps". A review of the portfolio of projects under the CCP highlights a portfolio that has in many ways grown organically from its roots under the CCW and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa rather than a unified programme with a solid focus.
- There is overwhelming evidence that funding partnerships, both parallel funding and co-funding, have effectively enabled the CCP to leverage knowledge generation and capacity development, and to deliver impacts, while getting more involved in areas aimed at sustaining climate action, such as knowledge brokering.
- The CCP has successfully started to engage with the private sector in a number of projects, and in very different manners. In a very limited number of cases such partnerships may appear as parallel funding, but are more likely to be in the form of technical assistance to grantees or other local stakeholders involved in the research project. The vast majority of researchers and project coordinators did not know how to engage with the private sector, nor did they appear to have given it thought in the past. Even though in some cases there were relatively obvious entry points there was little awareness of opportunities for researchers to engage.
- There remain several challenges in engaging with the private sector, including in defining the type of relationship that IDRC is seeking with the sector (i.e. as a funding partner or other). Other key challenges include: (i) the private sector is unlikely to engage with traditional research outputs; (ii) the legal frameworks facilitating private sector participation are also lacking in some countries; and (iii) the private sector works at a much faster pace than academia.

- There is a wide array of opportunities to engage with the private sector, but interviews and desk review conducted as part of this evaluation have highlighted the need to approach the private sector as a partner in research and development rather than as an external funder.
- Moving forward, IDRC could potentially contribute to developing solutions and identifying investment opportunities for the private sector when it comes to low carbon resilient development pathways, especially at the local and national levels. It could leverage its existing networks and establish specific collaborations with multilateral banks for instance.
- Specifically, IDRC can leverage its research on adaptation for small and medium cities to engage with local private actors on low carbon resilient pathways, who are often key stakeholders in the development of territorial plans, etc.
- Climate finance and how to get climate finance targeted at the private sector to be more resilient is definitely an area that could be informed by IDRC research, through the creation of more operational linkages. Exploration of innovative financing instruments to promote
- Two main gender-sensitive initiatives with funding partners support can be mentioned and show between themselves the potential of partnership to contribute to gender mainstreaming and eventually to the gender transformative agenda. This includes CARIAA as an exemplary model of partnership having yielded important outcomes on gender and social inclusion in the IDRC's research on climate, and the potential of the Think Climate Indonesia initiative.

4.1 Alignment with implementation plan

According to the 2016 Climate Change Implementation Plan, and in line with the framework for this evaluation, the Climate Change program had the following three priorities:

1. Generating new knowledge to inform policy in climate change vulnerability hotspots (deltas, mountain areas and semi-arid zones);
2. Increasing climate resilience for small and medium cities; and
3. Facilitating climate adaptation finance, particularly from private sources.

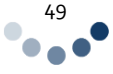
Based on the strategy developed in the implementation plan for these three areas, a set of targets and outcomes was set and revised in 2017. A review of the consolidated reporting to the Board on progress towards the implementation plan (including on CARIAA covered by the implementation plan) clearly shows the overall solid performance of the program and the program team in view of the outcomes set and targets.

Table 4. Overall Progress of Climate Change Implementation Plan on targets and expected results

Priority areas	*Target*	*Actual progress as of 2018 report to Board*	*Details/examples*
Knowledge & Innovations for impact at scale	At least **20 cities** have new **adaptation plans** in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia	**Policy action in 14 cities, program working in 41 cities in 20 countries**	CDKN parallel funding partnership in LAC (from a DfID incentive fund) supports 13 of these
	New **adaptation policies** and plans for **5 jurisdictions** in at least **3** heavily populated river **delta**s in Africa and Asia	**5**	World Bank and Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and development; Bangladesh Planning Commissions; Adaptation plans in India ad Ghana
	At least **4 national**-level adaptation **policies** use CARIAA research results in **Himalayan river basin** countries	**4**	National adaptation plans in four countries: Pakistan, Nepal, India and Bangladesh
	New **policies** encouraging **investment** in adaptation in **5** countries with **semi-arid** regions	**5**	CARIAA research found evidence that new private investment opportunities are being seized and promoted in Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Senegal. Presentation at Un High-level Political Forum on SDGs in July 2018
Building leaders for today and tomorrow	**30** individuals engaged in significant global **expert** advisory capacity	**49 in total**	For example: A person supported by project 108133 was named as one of the 100 new Young Global leaders 2018; WEF 9 researchers in Africa contribute expertise, 5 researchers lead or co-lead authors on IPCC assessment report
	300 graduate **students** supported, including at least **40% women**	**366 (50% women)**	Of the new 75 graduate students added for the period, 50% of them are women
	15 climate finance **fellows** actively facilitating private sector investment in climate adaptation technologies and innovations	**36**	First cohort of 18 fellows (8 women) completed course on adaptation finance in sept 2018 and new cohort of 18 fellows in progress (8 women)
	100 new adaptation science and policy **leaders** in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean	**95**	CC program has funded 3 large Climate Leadership programs (one in each region: 108841; 108441;108443). It has supported an RSP for leadership activities of young researchers in active projects
	Adaptation research **networks** and organizations built through **4** major research **consortia** in **15 countries** across Africa and South Asia, including more than **100 institutions**	**4 CARIAA consortia; 17 countries; 74 institutions; 9350 stakeholders**	Only counting grantees and their direct partners, not counting wider network of CARIAA institutional partners of the programme and other peer programmes
To be the partner of choice	New donor partnership program developed with DFID or the Government of Canada on adaptation to climate change in cities or on adaptation finance, CA**$40 million**	**17 partnerships**	Ongoing discussion with UK DFID on new phase post-CARIAA. New partnership with Netherlands in discussion
	30 new **projects** are engaging actively with the **private sector**; funding leveraged from the private sector for **5** or more **adaptation technologies** (e.g. water supply, climate forecasting, infrastructure, early warning systems)	**17 partnerships**	Panama adaptation in dry lands, with the Fondo de Agua (Private Sector Trust Fund); resilient Cartagena project which engaged private sector stakeholders; "Private adaptation" is a significant part of CARIAA – PRISE Consortium. Lastly – in 4 projects and 3 new private investors in PFAN Adaptation project. With respect to technology, 1 partnership is being formalized with Ericsson to work on Disaster Risk reduction in Dominica Island

Source: adapted from AE reporting to Board, November 2018

The challenge emerges along the last category of targets related to the partnership priority, and in particular when it comes to partnership with the private sector (key challenges are discussed later in this Chapter). Important milestones have been achieved with respect to new donor partnerships. The discussions with DfID on a new substantive phase post CARIAA are particularly promising. The discussion



that follows in later parts of this section analyses in more detail the achievements, constraints and lessons around the partnership building priority.

4.2 Flexibility in addressing emerging opportunities under the CCP

As highlighted during the interview process for this evaluation with IDRC staff, one of the biggest challenges for the CCP has been to find its niche in the already relatively crowded climate change space at the international level. This has been largely achieved by showing flexibility during the 2015-2019 period under review. The implementation plan was first developed in 2014, and underwent a revision in the form of more explicit impact pathways, which allowed the CCP to adjust without a major change to its implementation plan and focus. The CCP kept the same core priorities, and integrated in particular gender and social equity research aspects, which were crucial emerging themes at the time of the revision. The Canadian Feminist International Assistance Policy actually provided the enabling environment to make this change possible and by the same token reinforce the alignment and potential for future partnership with Global Affairs Canada in particular. This has paved the way for instance for the subsequent call for proposal on climate change and gender launched in 2018 and new partnership opportunities with an explicit focus on gender such as the Think Climate Indonesia with Oak Foundation.

It could be argued that the diverse partnerships developed over the years have allowed the CCP to become more agile in the translation of its implementation plan through actual research initiatives. At the same time, not being so reliant on external funding has allowed the CCP to stay globally through to its 5-year mandate. Interviewees note for instance that CARIAA with co-funding from DfID, has allowed the CCP to achieve scale and deepen its program, through a broad range of knowledge products, exploration of new research themes, institutional partnerships and networking opportunities, as highlighted in Table 4 above.

This agility though, comes with some shortcomings in terms of overall focus and "esprit de corps", which are to be expected of a program in its formative years and working in a dynamic and fast changing global climate change policy environment. **A review of the portfolio of projects under the CCP highlights a portfolio that has in many ways grown organically from its roots under the CCW and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa rather than a unified programme with a solid focus**. Bringing this shared perception to life, one interview used the term 'bricolage' to qualify the nature of the portfolio. The diversity of this portfolio without clearly articulated linkages between the majority of the initiatives has in fact been one of the challenges of this program evaluation. In addition, significant initiatives under the CCP, such as CARIAA that have allowed the program to deepen around certain already existing focus of the program, but also evolve in new directions, were creatively accommodated by the CCP as parallel initiatives, rather than as integrated elements of the core program. The CDKN partnership with DGIS is, to some extent, another more recent example of such an approach to program flexibility and evolution, CDKN being pursued as a knowledge brokering rather than knowledge creation initiative, but with the potential to link findings and grantees from different CCP projects. More coherence in programming and funding priorities to achieve impact at scale could be needed for future programming, pending that some

IDRC-wide structural issues are addressed to enable this to happen, which will be discussed further in the recommendation section of this report.

The flexibility and adaptative nature of the CCP management was also broadly reflected at the project level with the grantees. This is an overwhelming message coming from the grantees met and interviewed, **the patient and flexible nature of the CCP support, focused on unbiased evidence-based research, is seen as a core positive attribute of IDRC support to those grantees**. Examples of such adjustment include for instance the Risk Pooling Project (108620) where IDRC allowed the project to refocus on flood management rather than estuary management, as it became clear through the pilot that this was central to the context, or the Green Book Project (108230), where there was initially no plan for a web-based decision aid tool. As the variables became so complex, it was soon realized that to make this simple to use and interactive, the project team needed to move beyond a book format and this was made possible by the flexibility shown from IDRC, which later led to a huge enthusiasm and uptake of this user-friendly tool.

To maintain focus, such flexibility at both the program and project level however requires a robust monitoring system, focussed on outcomes and results, rather activities and outputs, an issue that was pointed out by several interviews over the course of this evaluation and that could be appreciated first hand by the evaluation team through its desk review work. **The M&E system was not adequately revisited as the program evolved, and it has been difficult to capture in particular outcomes, and overall impact from the program, even more so, to have some key messages through aggregation to emerge consistently from this data landscape.** Similarly, the interviews highlight that the same M&E system was not sufficiently robust to capture program learnings and could potentially have led to missed opportunities for IDRC and the CCP to engage with different opportunities as they emerged.

4.3 Large donor partners and implementation planning

As highlighted by the evaluation questions, assessing how and to what extent different partnerships are supportive of the achievement of the CCP's objectives is an important element of this evaluation. The following understandings of partnerships as they relate to the CCP have been addressed in the evaluation matrix:

- Partnerships with grantees and institutions: These partnerships relate to the relationships established between IDRC and the recipients of IDRC funds. These types of partnerships were covered under the evaluation questions (1) and (2) as they are considered an inherent building block of IDRC's and the CCP's approach to supporting research.
- Funding partnerships: Funding partnerships exist in two forms, described below, and covered under evaluation question (3).
    - Co-funding, whereby funds transit through IDRC. The three big co-funding initiatives are CARIAA with DfID, the CDKN with DGIS, and Think Climate Indonesia with the Oak Foundation.

  - Parallel funding, whereby funds are allocated directly to grantees.
- Private sector partnerships: Private sector partnerships, albeit limited so far, vary in form. In a very limited number of cases they may appear as co-funding or parallel funding but may be more likely to be in the form of technical assistance to grantees or other local stakeholders involved in the research project. These types of partnerships are also covered primarily by evaluation question (3).

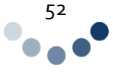
Under the CCP, larger donor partnerships have essentially taken the form of dedicated co-funding arrangements. Two such co-funding partnership are considered under this category for the CCP during the review period: CDKN with DGIS and Think Climate Indonesia with Oak Foundation. Although CARIAA is not explicitly covered by this evaluation, given its scale, the experience of managing CARIAA as a partnership under the CCP is also alluded to in the analysis here as it may inform some of the lessons for the future around partnership.

4.3.1 CDKN

There have been two phases of CDKN. The first phase, which was originally funded by DFID and DGIS, is now closed, and was much larger than the current phase (approx. $100M vs $12M currently). During that first phase, IDRC provided parallel funding to support CDKN activities in LAC, through a grant to Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA) for the Climate Resilient Cities initiative in LAC (108193). As highlighted during the interviews, DfID required the participation of PricewaterhouseCoopers to provide financial and management oversight during the first phase, an arrangement which caused tensions within the project due to the corporate nature of the organization and the apparent disconnect of such an organization with the realities on the ground. DfID, due to change in priorities, was not in a position to fund the second phase of CDKN, despite its interest in the initiative, while DGIS expressed continued interest in supporting CDKN. **Due to its existing partnership with DfID on CARIAA, IDRC was aware early on of this change, and was able to position itself as a relevant partner for the second phase of CDKN** (108754). Discussions took place between IDRC, DGIS, Overseas Development Institute, SSN, and others to develop this new partnership agreement, and IDRC submitted a formal proposal to DGIS with funding expected from IDRC of 21% or CAD$2.54M. This second phase is budgeted for 3 years, after which other funding opportunities should be explored by CDKN. As part of its contribution to this new phase, IDRC has essentially taken over the management and oversight function previously performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers in Phase I.

The new global coordinator for CDKN, SSN, is based in South Africa and is supported regionally by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA) in Latin America and the Caribbean and ICLEI South Asia in Asia. **Stakeholders interviewed mentioned that the new structure of the second phase of CDKN, with SSN as the global coordinator, allowed for more ownership of the initiative by partners in the South and they felt this was much more appropriate. Amongst other benefits, it was stated that national actors were now much more easily engaged in the initiative.**

As previously mentioned, the CDKN initiative is different from the majority of the CCP projects, in that it can be characterized more as a knowledge brokering initiative rather than a research project. CDKN is



based on the premise that the international community must act on climate change, and that the research community has already produced an extensive body of knowledge that needs to be exploited. For instance, CARIAA, Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED, DfID), CDKN Phase I, and other large DFID funded programs over the past 10 years have generated a significant body of research on climate change with a clear objective of providing solid scientific evidence to influence policies and development planning in developing countries. CDKN supports NGOs to broker knowledge to support action, and **is also therefore strategically important for IDRC to continue to seek impact from prior research programs such as CARIAA**.

The core CDKN initiative is complemented by IDRC RSPs through the co-funding arrangement to provide training, professional development, and other support for the partners. One RSP was designed to support Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL), as CDKN is not a traditional project and it has been more difficult to report outputs, and difficult to show impact over 3 years. There was also a need to build capacity on gender, an IDRC priority, and there have been monthly meetings with the MEL expert and the gender expert. Other RSPs support strategic events, such as project 109022, which convenes regional events in Africa bringing partners from Ghana, Namibia, and others. In Asia there are strategic events by country, and in LAC one event for the whole region.

By its nature, CDKN is an initiative with high visibility. This has been an important asset in approaching different actors and **developing new partnerships**, and alliances.

Overall, on the ground, **there did not appear to be more challenges when working under the umbrella of a co-funded initiative for grantees.** This perception may have also been skewed by having already had several years of experience working under that kind of arrangement, through the first phase of CDKN.

In addition to the co-funding arrangement of CDKN, it should be noted that parallel funding has been leveraged for different specific activities as well by SSN. For example, funding received for the Wikipedia initiative from the Future Program for Africa (FCFA) as well as funding that came through the work on the NDC partnership, which has enabled CDKN to do more work, more effectively. However, there have been some limited trade-offs, such as for the work in Ecuador on Climate finance, where UNDP is a funder as a Readiness partner for the GCF. However, as UNDP needed to spend its money by September 2019, CDKN had to abandon the normal publication process it follows, which would have added to the timeline. But this work could not have gone ahead without this UNDP funding.

4.3.2 Think Climate Indonesia - Oak Foundation

Think Climate Indonesia Project (109028, 109103, 109106) – Indonesia

The Oak Foundation, having funded previously IDRC's Think Tank Initiative (TTI) in India, recognized that TTI's support of grantees helped Oak's climate-related research projects produce better results. Following a year and a half of discussions between TTI and many levels of Oak staff, the partnership agreement between IDRC and Oak was signed in January 2019, with the Oak Foundation providing to a grant of CAD$1.25M over the period January 2019-December 2021. In parallel, TTI and the CCP collaborated to launch an open, competitive call to address two Work Packages (*WP1: Provision of core*

funding up to five organizations through an open call to increase organizational capacity. For example, on building M&E structures, policy engagement strategies, gender equality, financial planning and budgeting, fundraising, strengthening core business functions, etc. WP2: Provision of funding for research that can support action on emissions reduction in a cross-cutting way, addressing where appropriate linkages with climate adaptation, energy equity and poverty reduction). Through the call, IDRC received 32 applications. After two screening and desk-assessment stages, TTI and CCP shortlisted six proposals for institutional assessment visits that would finalize think-tank selection. IDRC is waiting for the country clearance from LIPI.

4.3.3 Barriers and enabling conditions

The evaluation team specifically looked at whether any of the three co-funding partnerships has led to barriers in the achievement of the CCP implementation plan priorities or to changes in such priorities. The evaluation reveals no such significant barrier or undue influence. On the contrary, partnerships with several donors are largely considered and have been managed in support of the achievement of the implementation plan priorities, as the contribution of CARIAA to the IP outcome and targets listed in Table 4 above highlights. As already mentioned and as interviews have confirmed, partnerships have been instrumental, as was envisaged in the revised 2016 implementation plan in "leveraging (the CCP) work for greater impact".[8] There may have been some instances where such partnerships have imposed some administrative restrictions on travel for instance that have impeded from time-to-time networking potential, emphasizing the need to build some flexibility in the co-funding arrangements when possible, but those remain rather peripheral to the broader positive impact of those partnerships.

To conclude, interviews also reveal that some of the key enabling factors allowing this support to the implementation plan priorities from international co-funding partnerships include the following:

- Selecting the partnership/co-funding on the basis of its potential to leverage the work of IDRC/CCP to deepen and scale up the impacts sought rather than focussing on a quantitative, potentially more pervasive and less meaningful numerical target for co-funding values;
- The personalities, skill sets of, and management styles promoted by the donor co-funding managing officer and the CCP PO, and their ability to manage the project with a focus on impact and dialogue both between themselves and with research partners.

As interviews revealed, the extent and quality of partnerships appears heavily dependent on the engagement of few CCP staff on specific partnerships. A key and recurring issue identified for the future, if partnerships are to flourish and be sustainably managed at IDRC under the climate change research agenda, is the **need to expand the skill set of all POs to manage such networking and relationships with potential partners and to plan and resource strategically partnership building efforts as an institution in the context of budgetary limitations.** The lack of a learning system in relation to the development and management of partnerships was also highlighted in relation to this need to approach partnership building and PO capacity building strategically, an issue exacerbated by the fact that staff

[8] CCP Implementation Plan, revised March 2016, page 9.

from co-funded partnerships are not in permanent positions and often leave the Center at the end of the initial funding period.

4.4 Contribution of funding partnerships to CCP priority areas

In addition to the three large donor co-funding arrangements just discussed, of which two are still in early stages of implementation (CDKN with SSN Project (108754) and Think Climate Indonesia Project (109028)), the CCP has benefitted from a number of parallel funding partnerships. Table 5 below provides on overview of the main ones.

Table 5 Overview of Climate Change Program 2015 - 2020 Parallel Funded Partnerships

Project No.	IDRC funding amount	Name of Parallel Funder	Amount of parallel contribution	Partnership efforts predominantly brokered by:			Comments/details on parallel funders contribution
				Grantee	Grantee & PO	PO & Funder	
107252	$4,505,300	Sida	$2,378,770			X	
107446	$1,879,600	Sida	$1,250,811	X			
107446	$1,879,600	Norad	$1,072,412	X			
107253	$675,000	Sida	$1,398,079			X	
108663	$1,093,400	UWI & University of Portsmouth + Private sector partnership with Ericsson.	$400,000			X	The project has not started yet. 400k from parallel funding from UWI and UP + Ericsson`s contribution to exceed IDRC`s. Partnership brokered by IDRC senior management and former partnership division
108693	$500,100	FAO; World Bank; CCAFS; NEPAD	$300,000	X			Allowed increased participation of more stakeholders in climate negotiations; expanding the reach and impact of IDRC's research
108193	$2,024,000	CDKN (from a DfID incentive fund)	$2,000,000			X	Parallel funds were allocated to contribute to research and regional scale up.
108213	$699,600	Gov't of Panama	$720,273		X		This project represents a matching parallel funding for a total of approx. CAD 1.4 million from which the Ministry of Environment of Panama allocated USD 500,000 and IDRC the equivalent in Canadian Dollars. In addition, the CATHALAC contribution amounts to USD 49,680. Parallel funds were allocated to contribute to research

	and replication. More importantly they enabled to scale research results at the Panamanian national scale.

4.4.1 Contribution to generation of knowledge

Below we discuss briefly the contributions of funding partnerships to IDRC's first two 2015-2020 corporate strategic objectives. It is important to note that the co-funded partnerships described above are not discussed with regards to knowledge generation for impact at scale. Indeed, the CDKN with SSN Project (108754) is a knowledge brokering initiative, and therefore does not focus on producing research outputs. Think Climate Indonesia (109028), on the other hand, is only in its nascent stage and does not have outputs yet.

Table 6 below looks specifically at the contribution of specific research products and publications by the various parallel funded initiatives when compared to the overall CCP portfolio (excluding CARIAA).

Table 6. Overview of contribution of research products by parallel funded initiatives

Type of research output	Total number reported in CCP monitoring tool	Numbers from parallel funded initiatives only (included in total)
Blogs	41	0
Book	25	14
Book Chapter	19	2
Brief (Policy or Research)	135	93
Brochure	2	0
Conference presentation	359	181
Database	1	0
Facebook page	1	0
Handbook	1	0
Interview	1	0
Journal Special Issue	1	0
Monograph	2	2
Multimedia product (rich map, video, game, etc.)	44	6
Newsletter	5	5
Other	1	0
Peer-reviewed publications	272	96
Paper (non-peer-reviewed including Working Papers)	148	48
Poster	39	25
Press article	300	30
Public research dissemination	53	0
Report	116	109
Research Summary	16	0
Thesis	40	0
Training manual	2	1
University seminar presentations	15	0
Webapp	1	0

Website	10	2
Workshops and short training courses	29	0
Grand Total	**1407**	**518**

Source: CCP monitoring tool, August 7, 2019

Interestingly, only two parallel funded projects reported peer-reviewed publications in CCP monitoring tool: 107252 "Devolution of the Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA)" and SANDEE (107446). However, they reported a staggering 96 publications between them, or 35% of all peer-reviewed publications reported, which highlights, along with the numerous various forms of research outputs and publications from CARIAA (total of 632 as of 2018[9],[10]), that overall both co-funded and parallel funded projects appear to provide a significant contribution and leveraging effect on knowledge production for the CCP based on the amounts invested.

4.4.2 Capacity and leadership development

On this issue, parallel funded and co-funded initiatives also seem to be providing CCP with a solid leveraging effect when compared to core funded projects, particularly when it comes to capacity development. Indeed, in addition to the CARIAA substantial contribution at this level, project EEPSEA (107252) reported in CCP monitoring tool 229 fellows and awardees, which is 73% of all reported for the program excluding CARIAA. 129 were women, or 56%. In addition, four parallel funded projects (Strengthening Capacity in Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (107253); Dry Arch of Panama Project (108213); SANDEE (107446); EEPSEA (107252)) reported having trained and contributed to career development activities for 615 individuals, or 38% of all reported benefiting individuals excluding CARIAA.

4.4.3 Barriers and opportunities for outcome achievement

Beyond the substantive contribution from the co-funded CARIAA project as outlined in the CARIAA summative evaluation report and succinctly in the November 2018 report to IDRC's Board already presented, there is no solid evidence from the CCP aggregated monitoring data to conclude on the issue of the contribution of parallel funding initiatives to CCP results. With the notable exception of CARIAA, none of the projects that reported in CCP monitoring tool on the development of adaptation and mitigation plans or involvement in decision-making processes were funded through partnerships. Furthermore, of the 12 CCP projects that reported having influenced decision-making processes in CCP monitoring tool, only one is a parallel funded project, the AGNES project (108693). As already alluded to in prior sections, the AGNES project is stated as having been instrumental to reaching a decision at the COP23 negotiations on Agriculture and Gender.

This weak performance of co-funded and parallel funded projects beyond CARIAA on contribution to plans, policies and decision making is potentially related to the point raised earlier on the difficulty highlighted by a number of grantees (including parallel funded grantees) in reporting on broader results and impacts in the proforma CCP reporting template, but also to the relative youth of those projects and their short time frame. The fact that co-funded and parallel funded projects have contributed a significant amount of knowledge products and to capacity development suggests those two reasons as

[9] BAASTEL. 2018. Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia Summative Evaluation Final Report;
[10] NB: The evaluators were informally provided an updated figure of over 900 publications arising from CARIAA over the course of the present evaluation

the main source of the discrepancy. Furthermore, interviews and field visits have also highlighted some of the impacts of the co-funded or parallel funded project. Below, we describe a few of those partnerships, opportunities that were brought on through the partnerships, challenges faced, and any impact they may have had on the ability of the CCP to achieve outcomes.

Table 7 Opportunities and challenges faced by CCP parallel funded projects

Project	Opportunities and Challenges
Project 107252 "Devolution of the Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA)"	• Both IDRC and Sida have been prioritizing innovation (including research impact), new knowledge creation, and capacity-building. Sida is also interested in filling the gap between academia and policymaking. **With well aligned priorities, this partnership could support directly the CCP implementation plan.** • On the ground, there was a perception that IDRC had been withdrawing from regions, and that there were more centralized, big open calls managed from Ottawa, which was affecting country ownership of the projects. Moreover, there was mention that the large open call approach was sometimes difficult for countries with less capacity to respond to those calls (e.g. lack of formal funding systems). **Hence, organizations like Sida are complementing IDRC's work by continuing to provide support to respond to those calls**.
Project 108693 "Strengthen scientific evidence and its use to inform policy, negotiations and climate implementation in Africa - AGNES"	• Funding from IDRC enabled the grantees to leverage other parallel funding: EUR1 million from FAO through the Ministry of Environment and US$220k in parallel funding from WB/FAO/NEPAD GIZ/CECAF to pay for the development of background scientific papers, intersessional meetings for negotiators, etc. • All of this money was leveraged by the seasoned African leaders/negotiators from AGNES, exemplifying their central leadership role in the process. As the funds were leveraged thanks to IDRC's initial contributions, the **supplemental activities funded remain well aligned with the CCP implementation plan**.
Project 108193 "Resilient Cities Initiative on Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean"	• **The main challenge faced through the partnership was in managing expectations from each donor,** who have their respective goals and objectives, as distinct agencies. However, this was not reported as hindering the achievement of outcomes, but rather as a benefit of bringing different expertise together and work towards a common goal of improving the quality of life of vulnerable groups. The diversity of partners was viewed by the project coordinators as enriching for the project. • **Administratively, it was necessary to harmonize expectations and procedures, and it was particularly challenging for the project coordinators to work at a regional scale in this context.**
Project 108213 "Water Resource Resilience in Two Cities of the Dry Arch of Panama - CATHALAC"	• **No particular difficulties or challenges** were encountered: On the Ministry side some minor delays occurred due to the processes of approval of national budgets, and the differences between the reporting schemes required by the Government of Panama and IDRC had minor impacts. • Key respondents for this project were adamant that **this project would not have been possible without the partnership** between IDRC and the Government of Panama, not only from the monetary point of view, but for the advisory role both partners had. • Collaborations with entities such as SENACYT (Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación), yielded new projects dealing with different issues, such as sewage reuse. • Other collaboration initiatives have been identified (e.g. with the Centro Regional para el Hemisferio Occidental) • Private companies and agricultural corporations have shown their interest to work with CATHALAC, particularly in the methodological approaches to carry out water balances and define climate change projections taking into account El Niño and its impact on agricultural production. • CATHALAC has also been approached by hydroelectric plants interested in defining forecasts in a drier scenario to improve reservoirs management.

4.5 Partnerships with the private sector

Private sector partnerships, albeit limited in the CCP, vary in form. In a very limited number of cases they may appear as parallel funding, but are more likely to be in the form of technical assistance to grantees or other local stakeholders involved in the research project. At the time of conducting this evaluation, there were no projects under implementation with co-funding from the private sector. That being said, one project (108663, "Connecting communities for climate and disaster risk preparedness (CCC-DRiP): A research development-based approach in Dominica"), was being developed in partnership with Ericsson. That partnership is promising for the mainstreaming of ICT in schools with a focus on disaster management response programs. The idea is to improve knowledge of risks using computers. It was unfortunately not possible at this time to assess this partnership further.

It is therefore difficult to assess with granularity the contribution of private sector partnerships to the priority areas of the CCP or to do an analysis of ratios to the CCP as a whole, and namely in terms of the contribution of such partnerships to new knowledge and impact at scale, and to capacity and leadership development.

There were nevertheless several instances where the private sector acted as an implementation and research partner or is **now being considered as a potential partner, funder and/or user as part of follow up initiatives to some CCP completed projects, highlighting the promising nature of devoting more resources to nurturing such partnerships, in particular for their critical leveraging effect on scaled-up impacts down the road**. Some of these contributions and emerging potential for partnership reviewed as part of the in-depth desk review for this evaluation are briefly presented below.

Table 8 Characteristics of engagement with private sector actors in CCP projects

Project	Key characteristics of engagement
108688 – Coastal cities at risk in the Philippines: Investing in climate and disaster resilience	Respondents interviewed expressed the view that the Philippines is emerging as a role model for engaging the private sector to build resilience to disasters under the leadership of the co-chair of the National Resilience Council (NRC), who has played a leading role in establishing the national ARISE group (global private sector alliance for disaster risk reduction promoted by UNISDR) in the Philippines. The individual is also fully involved in the project. **The private sector is a partner in the research, well embedded in the project and participating into it** (no funds come from the private sector). No challenge has come out from the work with the private sector and at this stage no new opportunity has emerged.
108666 - Energy efficiency optimum strategies for low carbon development in emerging economies: Comparative research	**The private sector implication and feedback were essential during the data collection phase of the project**. Furthermore, since they are regularly consulted by the government, **they have the capability and legitimacy to help in the implementation of the project**, even if their added value can vary significantly from one country to another. Other actors such as **NGOs working on energy (*Energy for Impact*, based in Senegal, for instance), are good connectors with the private sector** (corporations).

108453 – "Climate adaptive action plans to manage heat stress in Indian cities"	In India, new partnership opportunities have emerged because of the project. with the private sector. This private sector (mainly through RSE funds) is getting very interested in the topic and possible collaborations are starting to be explored.
108074 - Mobilizing Private Sector Investment in Adaptation to Climate Change	This project focused on the **development of a private sector risk and resilience framework as an entry point to engage the private sector on adaptation**. The greatest contribution of the Private sector mobilization Project has been in the **creation of a bridge between academia and the private sector on CCA issues** to promote its engagement. There has been a series of tangible outputs in the form of knowledge products on climate resilience which are now being taken up by such groups as the Red Cross and the Asia Foundation. **The risk and resilience framework was tested with Coca-Cola and T-Mobile for instance, and is now in continued use by these groups, is being taken up by others such as Morgan Stanley**. The funding provided by IDRC for this project allowed BSR to leverage $US1.6 million in parallel funding, including from the Rockefeller Foundation and the IKEA Foundation, amongst others. In addition, Morgan Stanley produced a publication using their own resources.
108620 - Investigating the feasibility of municipal risk pooling as an adaptation finance measure	In this project, partnership with private sector insurance companies is planned to pilot the scheme. However, **it has been too early to interest them in the work so far, given this is a prefeasibility study, and even though Santam was invited to join the advisory committee for the project**. Internationally, Swiss RE has also shown interest.
108230 - Adapting South African Settlements to the Impacts of Climate Change	In the development of the Green **Book the insurance industry (namely through Santam), was closely involved in the process, though mostly towards the end**. They helped identify risk and support municipalities in mitigating those risks. Indeed, insurance companies have a vested interest in minimizing increasing payouts, namely from fires. A Phase II of this project is now planned with funding in discussion from various partners, to essentially roll out the Green Book to all municipalities in South Africa, by providing capacity building for municipalities on how to use it, but also for capacity building between sectors concerned with its application. **Santam expects to contribute 1.5 million Rands to start with to Phase II through a pilot project aimed at testing the Green Book in 7-10 municipalities as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility envelope.**
107351 – Mobilizing the Private Sector for Adaptation Finance	This project notably developed a portfolio of potential adaptation projects of interest to impact investors though call for proposals, and provided coaching to project developers and business plan competitions. **The projects were presented at two investors for a, where four projects were selected by investors and jointly leveraged USD 2 million of private finance.**
108270 - Climate Change Risks and Opportunities for B Corporations in Latin America	**This project was coordinated by an individual from the private sector** (Sistema B), and studied B Corporations in LAC. Research uncovered a counterintuitive approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Instead of operating under the assumption that negative externalities need to be minimized (mitigation), and that companies should focus on lowering the risks–to-business posed by climate changes (adaptation), the firms studied are advancing alternative business models through which climate change issues are directly tackled by the firm, effectively reversing the direction of the so far unsuccessful business-environment relationship. One of the important contributions of the project has been in creating networks of academics in this new field, and has seen significant engagement through its website Academia B (academiab.info) which provides a digital repository of research outputs on B Corporations. **The leadership of Sistema B could be key in creating impact from the research results.**

4.5.1 Challenges in engaging with the private sector

When probed through the interviews conducted, the vast majority of **researchers and project coordinators did not know how to engage with the private sector,** nor did they appear to have given it thought in the past. Even though in some cases there were relatively obvious entry points (e.g. engaging with recycling firms when working with women recyclers in landfills), there was little awareness of opportunities for researchers to engage. The general perception was that it was **difficult to get funding from the private sector to do research,** and they did not have experience of having leveraged private sector funds successfully in the past. The term "black box" was frequently used to refer to the private sector, and its scope was poorly defined by stakeholders. The private sector was also viewed almost exclusively as large corporations with few tangible connections to research on the ground. This is particularly true in the field of climate change adaptation, as opposed to mitigation which has more obvious entry points.

Another key issue has been how academic research produces knowledge that is not always actionable, and in a language that is more akin to that of the public sector. Respondents often mentioned the issue of translating that knowledge for a sector where there are already few formal entry points. In fact, **the private sector is unlikely to engage with traditional research outputs.** To ensure that research findings are taken up and can help inform decisions, they need to be published in media which are relevant and credible/trusted by the private sector, such as for instance the Harvard Business Review, The Economist, KPMG, a local publication from a Chamber of Commerce, etc. Journalists may be better placed than academics to produce such outputs, and they may be invited to work in tandem to help deliver relevant knowledge outputs. Moreover, outputs should be action oriented, and potentially translated into tools to influence decision-making, as has been successfully done in a few cases, such as the Green Book mentioned above in South Africa.

The legal frameworks facilitating private sector participation are also lacking in some countries. For example, in Panama, partnerships with the private sector are still a pending issue. Even if they are getting more and more involved in climate change issues, particularly in the reduction of greenhouse gases, which is important at the national policy level, the legal framework that facilitates their participation in matters of adaptation and mitigation at the company level and at the city level must be improved. In that respect, the success in involving the insurance sector in South Africa in some of the IDRC funded initiatives may be traced back to the existence of this enabling framework, with the legislation now requiring municipalities to take insurance as part of the DRR strategy, thereby effectively creating the market conditions for insurance company involvement in adaptation and raising their interest on this issue from a business perspective.

Finally, **the private sector works at a much faster pace than academia**, and working jointly is very challenging in that context. Hence, there were some reports of the private sector having been approached early on in project design, but having been reluctant to engage further until actionable results were made available.

4.5.2 Opportunities to engage with the private sector

Interviews and desk review conducted as part of this evaluation have highlighted the need to approach the private sector as a partner in research and development rather than as an external funder. There is indeed a perception from the private sector that requests for partnerships with academia, NGOs, or governmental organizations tend to be for that sole funding purpose, and has resulted in further alienating them. Equally, NGOs and academics tend to be prejudiced against the private sector. Ways in which to better engage with the private sector coming from the evidence reviewed for this evaluation are summarized below:

1. One can partner with the private sector to change how they do things, and discuss their sustainability contributions towards the transformation of a given market. Key areas of engagement could be on the role of the private sector and development of models to comply with SDG 12 (Sustainable consumption and production). One way to engage could be through exchanges of vision and experiences with the private sector. There is a need for academics to learn from the private sector how to better manage projects/programs for impact, and the private sector can learn better engagement with communities. This could also be a research area.
2. The private sector may be a relevant mechanism to bring impact to scale in a short timeframe by developing and utilizing novel business models in sectors where the private sector has vested market interest, as has been shown for instance in South Africa around the disaster insurance industry, and under CARIAA in the different production and commodity value chains (i.e. food and agriculture) nature and ecosystem based services solutions would be part of this, for instance, around water use.
3. Moving forward, IDRC could potentially contribute to developing solutions and identifying investment opportunities for the private sector when it comes to low carbon resilient development pathways, especially at the local and national levels. It could leverage its existing networks and establish specific collaborations with multilateral banks for instance.
4. Specifically, IDRC can leverage its research on adaptation for small and medium cities to engage with local private actors on low carbon resilient pathways, who are often key stakeholders in the development of territorial plans, etc.
5. Climate finance and how to get climate finance targeted at the private sector to be more resilient is definitely an area that could be informed by IDRC research, through the creation of more operational linkages. Exploration of innovative financing instruments to promote engagement of the private sector in resilient development, is also an area where a huge gap in knowledge still exists and could be well services building on the CCP experience
6. Moreover, it is generally acknowledged that big corporations are already trying to implement their own adaptation measures, such as making more efficient use of water, using renewable energy, promoting agroforestry, etc. The private sector is little by little gaining stronger capacities and they are taking initiative to actively participate in the collective efforts against climate change.

4.6 Gender and social inclusion in CCP partnerships

Two main gender-sensitive initiatives with funding partners support can be mentioned and show between themselves the potential of partnership to contribute to gender mainstreaming and eventually to the gender transformative agenda.

As was already highlighted in its independent final evaluation, the CARIAA program is an exemplary model of partnership having yielded important outcomes on gender and social inclusion in the IDRC's research on climate. CARIAA has been innovative in contributing to international intellectual debates on how best to integrate "gender in climate adaptation" research (which remains a very incipient body of knowledge). Efforts were championed to draw together case studies from across the four consortia and CARIAA countries into a joint analysis in anticipation of the most recent UN Commission for the Status of Women (2018). The cross-CARIAA working group on Gender and Equity made important achievements in terms of coordination, involvement of increasing number of researchers from each consortium, and generation of quality knowledge on gender drivers and conditions leading to climate change vulnerability in the countries covered by CARIAA.

The production of quality research outputs with a gender-sensitive approach or specifically centered around gender relationships and its implications for climate change adaptation became a common feature for the four consortia. Particularly, DECCMA's focus on migration and ASSAR's innovative approaches on intersectionality, social difference and intra-household dynamics have been the motors of a strong set of research efforts providing sound evidences on the importance of gendered vulnerability assessments, gender power relationships, gendered patterns of mobility and gendered aspirations, and their consideration at the policy level.

The Think Climate Indonesia Project (109028), co-financed with Oak Foundation and currently in process of being approved, includes an important capacity building component entitled "Learning for Gender Equality". IDRC considers gender as a key component both in terms of the research undertaken by the five think tanks Think Climate Indonesia supports, and the organizational policies and practices these organizations adopt. This RSP provides Think Climate Indonesia -supported think tanks an opportunity to deepen their commitment to gender, by enhancing their knowledge, skills, and capacities to identify gaps and prioritize gender within their climate change research portfolios and organizational development policies. Each organization will develop an action plan that will advance gender equality in a way that responds to their context, in order to achieve the change they seek based on the theme they identify. Four peer learning meetings will be organized and a series of organizational visits where Gender at Work will meet the organization individually. Between meetings, through an accompaniment model, participants will work closely with gender consultants through face to face mentoring as they work towards their desired gender equality change.

5. Contributions of the CCP to its intended intermediate and development outcomes, and SDGs

Highlights

Q4. What have been the CCP contributions to its intended intermediate and development outcomes, and SDGs?

- It is too early to tell if intermediate outcomes are achieved or there is progress towards their achievement. Few projects are reporting at this level.
- Evidence on the actual implementation of plans and policies is lacking. There is no evidence that the private sector has been implementing such plans.
- There are several examples of projects having leveraged new flows of investments at different scales. However, few of those investments are to implement or scale up solutions, and most support new phases of research or supplemental activities. One notable example of success is project 107351, which leveraged over US$2M in private funding for climate solutions.
- There have been key contributions to generating new knowledge with a local focus and raising awareness of climate change issues at different levels through leadership and capacity-building activities, awareness-raising events and communication strategies, and even through the research process itself. However, there are still important gaps at some levels of decision-making, especially at the individual, household, and community levels.
- It was not expected that the projects would be achieving to development outcomes and SDGs at this stage of the program. Moreover, there is very limited capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation of development outcomes, which are generally to be expected beyond the timeframe of project implementation. IDRC like many other funders, does not finance project result tracking beyond the project implementation period.
- There are several promising outcomes of the projects which could contribute to achieving intermediate and development outcomes, and SDGs. The areas where the most promising outcomes can be categorized are: (i) Opportunities identified and barriers removed to the application, scaling and financing of the adaptation solutions; (ii) Well-being/gender/social inclusion: improved -food, health, energy, work- security for the most vulnerable, particularly women and girls; (iii) Governance improved planning and policies to increase resilience; and (iv) Knowledge management, communication, and data.

5.1 Contributions to intermediate outcomes

The CCP's intended intermediate outcomes, as per the revised CCP Impact Pathway 2017, are as follow: (i) Public and private policies and plans to promote climate action (application of and investments in adaptation and mitigation innovations at scale) , are implemented at adequate scales (entire hotspots, watersheds, cities); (ii) New flows of (public and private) investment for the application and scaling of adaptation and mitigation solutions in vulnerability hotspots; and (iii) Key stakeholders including actors from planning, policy, research and communities have the capacities to make evidence-based choices

for coping with current variability and potential future impacts of climate on development. It is worth noting here that the focus on the present evaluation did not include CARIAA, which was targeting vulnerability hotspots. Rather, the CCP outside of CARIAA was often targeting small and medium sized cities and watersheds. In addition, for the most part, and as expected, most of the CCP supported projects are not yet at the stage of having the policies and plans they supported, under implementation.

It a nutshell, it is therefore too early to talk of a significant contribution to this outcome by the CCP. As with the previous outcome, the challenge ahead for future IDRC Climate change research support is precisely to influence further such processes, building on the promising avenues already identified.

(1) Public and private policies and plans to promote climate action (application of and investments in adaptation and mitigation innovations at scale), are implemented at adequate scales (entire hotspots, watersheds, cities)

It is important to note that several policies and plans were developed for the national level. It is unclear how these policies and plans (e.g. NAPs, NDCs) are contributing to the implementation of municipal or watershed level adaptation plans. In many cases it is simply too early to have this type of outcome and more work is required to bring about impact at scale, while in others there is no reporting mechanism that would enable projects to capture this information beyond their completion. Moreover, it remains unclear what is the status of implementation of the different plans and policies, and what kind of impact they are having on the ground to support climate action.

(2) New flows of (public and private) investment for the application and scaling of adaptation and mitigation solutions in vulnerability hotspots

As mentioned earlier, vulnerability hotspots were the main purview of CARIAA. In the Summative Evaluation of CARIAA, a few instances of new flows of investments for scaling of adaptation solutions were identified, while highlighting the remaining challenges to further influence the emergence and scaling up of such flows by building a solid business case. The report mentions that funding can come from the national budgets (e.g. Pakistan's funding of the scaling up of solar pumping for water extraction), while other times public and private organizations may be looking for investment opportunities in climate change, particularly those that are backed up by credible research or that have been tested through pilots and are ready for commercial funding or scaling up. A key example of success was described earlier, where project **107351 – Mobilizing the Private Sector for Adaptation Finance, where four projects were selected by investors and jointly leveraged USD 2 million of private finance to support climate solutions.** CCP monitoring tool identifies a further three projects (107084, 107094, 107756) which leveraged funds to support new large-scale research projects. However, it is unclear whether those funds were leveraged for the specific purpose of applying and scaling adaptation solutions. In CCP monitoring tool, the only project which clearly reported to have leveraged funds to apply an adaptation solution is the Morocco Tensift Basin PES Project (107644), which leveraged CA$5,000 from an NGO to provide fruit seedlings used on agricultural land terraces in order to protect the soil and to create a source of revenue for farmers. Another example from our review includes the Gran Chaco Americano Project (107678), which provided evidence to the Paraguayan government to tap

into resources from the Inter-American Development Bank and other multilateral agencies to enable vulnerable groups to build water collection and storage structures.

On the other hand, the research outputs from CCP projects show promise to help identify and leverage new sources of funding. For instance, the Private sector mobilization Project (108074) could be relevant in informing how to increase private sector investments. The project produced six national policy assessments (Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, South Africa, and Mozambique) analyzing national climate risk, current climate/adaptation policies, and private sector investment on adaptation and societal resilience. The assessments provide recommendations on how to increase private sector investment in the respective countries but so far remain mainly a desk study.

(3) Key stakeholders including actors from planning, policy, research and communities have the capacities to make evidence-based choices for coping with current variability and potential future impacts of climate on development

Some of the key contributions to this outcome have been in generating new knowledge with a local focus and raising awareness of climate change issues at different levels. As mentioned previously, this happened through leadership and capacity-building activities, awareness-raising events and communication strategies, and even through the research process itself. For instance, the AC3 Project (107083) did not work on increasing adaptive capacity directly, but households in many rural areas of Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica involved in the research had their interest in the issue sparked and were subsequently actively seeking information on climate change and its impact on them. Further examples of evidence-based choices for coping with climate variability and change are identified in CCP monitoring tool, and concern five projects (107086, 107644, 106707, 108481, 107081), and at least one refers to having increased the capacity of private actors (107081).

As amply discussed earlier, there is widespread evidence that the program has helped influence evidence-based policies and plans. The program has been effective at influencing planning, policy, and research at multiple levels and in providing assessment and decision-aid tools to the right users to make this possible. However, there are still important gaps in other levels of decision-making, especially at the individual, household, and community levels for a number of reasons, which are not necessarily related to capacity per se (see Discussion of this section for more information). Furthermore, at this stage of implementation the program, there is limited evidence that key stakeholders from vulnerable groups, including women, are in a better position to make evidence-based choices to cope with climate change impacts outside of the context of projects. Similarly, there is overall very limited evidence that social inclusion was a paramount consideration in CCP projects implemented so far. Contributions to development outcomes

The CCP's intended development outcomes, as per the revised CCP Impact Pathway 2017, are as follow: (i) Enhanced environmental sustainability: Climate action leads to improved natural resource management in climate change vulnerability hotspots; (ii) Improved safety, security and inclusivity/Increased gender equity: Inhabitants of climate change vulnerability hotspots, particularly women and girls, have improved access and control over healthy food, renewable energy, sage housing and clean water; and (iii) Improved governance for better policies and services: Small and medium sized

urban centres in developing countries have increased resilience for their vulnerable population by effectively integrating evidence based and gender sensitive climate considerations in development planning.

It was not expected that these types of outcomes would be achieved at this point of the implementation of the program. At this time, there is no indication in the documentation reviewed that these outcomes have been achieved. That being said, there is certainly potential for these outcomes to be achieved over time, as actions on immediate and intermediate outcomes continue to contribute to this and ways to leverage impact at scale are nurtured both by the researchers, research users, but also by future IDRC support on climate change research and its use. On security, for instance, work on climate change, water, conflict, and migration in the Congo Basin shows promise. However, there remains a risk that some projects are too short and small in scale to effectively contribute to outcomes, and they are being closed just as they are on the verge of delivering tangible, scalable, and sustainable results that can be taken up by key actors of change.

5.2 Contributions to SDGs

Along with the global research and policy context, the CCP has evolved to support a range of activities aimed at climate change action, where research can effectively be put into use. Most of CCP interventions have been reported to be fully in coherence with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs most frequently evoked by stakeholders consulted are 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action). Besides these, several projects offer various entry points linked to other SDGs such as 1 (No Poverty), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and 15 (Life on Land), touched in different degrees. The level of contributions varies, with some projects even setting out to contribute to specific Goals from the onset (e.g. B Corporations in LAC Project (108270), Empresas B, where the project is focusing on supporting SDG 12 -Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns).

Projects with a clear focus on cities are making diverse contributions to the SDGs (e.g. 1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 13) . Cities deal with diverse sectorial issues so many of the SDGs are indirectly covered. The NDC elaboration processes have been fed by certain project results, but the voice of cities has often been heard insufficiently in the climate change arena. For instance, according to findings in the RSP urban resilience Project (108313), 90% of the cities interviewed had higher expectations on these policy documents. In Leadership Program AFRICA, the focus has been put on how people face climate change in cities and community-based adaptation, in order to fulfil this knowledge gap.

Alignment with the UNFCCC Paris Agreement has been reported in several cases (107678, 108443). Other international agreements have been pointed out as relevant in specific projects, such as the 2016 New Urban Agenda (108443), the IPCC Risk Framework (Green Book Project (108230)) or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Philippines).

5.3 The M&E challenge

Assessing contributions to intermediate and development outcomes, as well as SDGs, beyond what has already been captured through the M&E system of the CCP is challenging. Moreover, IDRC like many other funders, does not finance project result tracking beyond the project implementation period. As the timeframes to achieve intermediate and development outcomes are often longer than the project implementation period, monitoring them beyond project close would be relevant. In fact, some projects have been actively seeking funding to do monitoring from other sources, such as the UK or private consulting firms, and have criticized the lack of responsiveness of IDRC on this aspect. The team concludes that the program may not have the tools and skills as well as the institutional set up to be able to measure and assess this level of outcomes in 5 or 10 years when they may be supposed to occur. The lack of theory of changes for the program and projects also makes the assessment of the likelihood of progress towards achieving these outcomes impossible.

5.4 Discussion on promising opportunities

The evaluation process involved investigating what were the results of the program which were perceived as having the most promise to help fulfill development outcomes and SDGs in the future. Here, we discuss some of the key areas with potential for impact which have transpired.

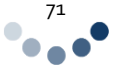
- Opportunities identified and barriers removed to the application, scaling and financing of the adaptation solutions.
    - There is a need for further research in human behavior economics and adaptation decisions, in particular at the local and household levels. Some project results, for instance, show that communities are sometimes more concerned about fulfilling their social and psychological needs and stability than their own physical security. They are on a constant struggle for social recognition, legitimacy, and justice. This struggle is sometimes more relevant than access to basic needs such as food or fresh water, or future threats triggered by climate change;
    - Similarly, assessing the impact of the provision of information relevant to climate and the solutions for adaptation to climate change, on concrete decisions on adaptation to climate change at the community and/or individual level is important;
    - Financial barriers to adaptation have been identified in different contexts, providing an opportunity to promote innovative financial mechanisms;
    - Projects fostering innovation in the field of climate change adaptation finance and building capacities of future leaders from the field have shown convincing results, with most of the beneficiaries having rapid and significant career progression through the programmes, and having direct impact on (international/national) policy and making business climate-resilient. However, the programmes would pay out even more over a long-time horizon.

- Well-being/gender/social inclusion: improved -food, health, energy, work- security for the most vulnerable, particularly women and girls:
    - **Building capacities of youth and community leaders.** Several projects have tapped into the potential of young people as leaders and agents of change. It has been yielding impressive results, especially with young girls and young women. New gender projects are also focusing on young girls to foster change and help bridge generational gaps. Teenagers are often closer to environmental and climate issues, and are influenced by different resources such as social media, internet, school, and can access a lot of documentaries. A lot of topics on gender roles can be debated with youngsters, but not always with older women;
    - **Gender mainstreaming with the full involvement of men**. IDRC is beginning to focus more on gender issues, and this approach is showing promise;
    - **Affirmative action to ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in projects (e.g. student cohort for graduate programs) has been seen in a few instances with positive results**. However, much more work is needed to ensure greater social inclusion, and this approach alone is unlikely to yield sustainable outcomes;
    - The focus on interdisciplinary research has enabled scientists involved to be more connected to societal issues, and have supported the development of the skills to address complex problems. There is still substantial scope to work on commonalities of understanding of interdisciplinary concerns across the regions and institutions.

- Governance improved planning and policies to increase resilience.
    - Local actors and communities based that are the frontline of the battle to adapt to climate change, and there are many local organizations, in agriculture and other sectors, that could play key roles in bypassing the central government's inability to prepare strategically for climate change;
    - Strengthening policy engagement and collaboration between institutions and among researchers, policy makers, international agencies, and communities by increasing dialogue and awareness of climate is key to tackle the problem holistically ;
    - Multiple institutions from national to local levels for natural resource management (in particular water) have overlapping, competing and conflicting roles and often function in parallel, which diminishes the capacity of institutions to focus on complex challenges such as climate change. Institutional strengthening through participatory and inclusive water forums enhance their functioning;
    - At international level, projects are engaging with key decision-making processes, and facilitating the use of scientists from the South. This reduces knowledge gaps and facilitates informed decision making aligned with local contexts. At regional and national level, mapping of knowledge gaps for better adaptation decision making is giving orientation to research and ensuring the pertinence of its outputs from the onset.
- Knowledge management, communication, and data:
    - The program is showing promise in areas such as knowledge brokering to support climate action;

- Projects have contributed to improving the offer of data portals, but it would be desirable to extend the offer and availability to a wider range of users, as well as ensure data is provided alongside adequate tutorials for existing tools;
- Projects have been using innovative strategies to engage with local communities, especially through ICT. In some cases, this has been a game changer, and smart phone applications as well as groups supported by social media platforms can help scale up impact.

A range of tools and methodologies to inform decision-making have been developed, and further support could help replicate and scale up successful approaches to support local authorities to make evidence-based decisions.



6. Lessons learnt

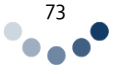
In addition to the various rich findings from this evaluation detailed in the different sections of this report, this evaluation has found new lessons, particularly in the context of climate change, research and adaptation as well as confirming lessons that have been highlighted in other evaluation and research that are more related to supporting research in development sectors. Some of the more innovative lessons found in this evaluation include:

1. Using a **multi-disciplinary research approach** clearly brings added value to climate change adaptation given the often intrinsic multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional nature. This added value of multi-discipolinary research has significant implications when it comes to leadership and capacity development strategies and targets for climate change research programs, and to mapping out and targeting potential users to create impact at the relevant scale, but also in terms of the need to foster further internal collaboration within IDRC to enhance impacts of investments.
2. The **co-design and co-production of knowledge** has been used as a strategy to build capacity in several CCP projects and the **research-into-use approach** promoted under some projects would gain from being more systematically integrated in future programming given how helpful it has proven in ensuring uptake and policy impacts.
3. Vulnerability assessments are an important angle from which to integrate **gender** considerations in climate change research (although not the only one) if the aim is to bring about transformational change in gender dynamics. Women's leadership and involvement as actors with full capacities and agency to contribute to tackling climate change needs to be factored in across all research processes. Both approaches are necessary and complementary.
4. The creation of both formal and informal **networks** internationally has proven instrumental as a means to sustain leadership between southern researchers. South-South exchanges also build ownership, and can help shift the paradigm from "gaps to be filled" when compared to the north to more local solutions along development pathways. Networks (of leaders) contribute to career development, addressing problems more holistically, innovation, knowledge management, and raising the visibility of key issues.
5. Involving **private sector** from the inception of climate change adaptation research projects may provide more leverage in their interest of both the type of research and outputs. Private sector is usually more interested in knowledge that is directly applicable to their business rather than filling knowledge gaps. Incentives for private sector involvement has to be anchored in how adaptation can benefit their business and help manage market risk.

Some of the lessons that are confirming previous evaluations:

6. It is necessary to adapt the means of **engagement in, and communication of research** results to different audiences and users of research and to foster its uptake and application. This is particularly relevant when dealing with private sector actors, which are unlikely to uptake information from traditionally public sector research publications.

7. Targeting potential leaders and increasing their capacity to engage with climate change issues is effective in influencing decision-making in the public sector in particular. It is unproven that this is the case for private sector.
8. Both co-funding and parallel funding projects are instrumental in leveraging knowledge generation and capacity development of researchers. Funding partners with well aligned priorities and complementary means of intervention to IDRC's are particularly effective in scaling results.
9. Building partnerships requires a different skill set than traditional PO work at IDRC. It requires skills in soft networking, managing sometimes conflictual situations and relationships, to create win-win opportunities, as well as skills in marketing business cases, amongst others.
10. A balance is required between flexibility to foster innovative research and program focus to ensure effective and synergistic research support and impact at scale.
11. It is too ambitious to expect a three-year project generating new knowledge through research to also achieve impact at scale given the steps involved in the impact pathway. Impact at scale and contribution on the ground to development outcomes and SDGs require adequate follow up, partnership development efforts and support to move the research from production and piloting of its solutions to action at the adequate scale.
12. Adequate and more systematic reporting, **monitoring and evaluation** tools at both the project and program level that give due attention to measuring progress and analysing performance in achieving higher level results and their aggregation are critical to communicate contributions to outcomes and impacts from grantees and the program as a whole on a large research program such as CCP. This is in particular relevant for results that are expected to be achieved in the long term, after project completion.



7. Conclusions

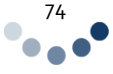
Based on the analysis provided in this report under each of the main evaluative questions put forward, the evaluation team concludes the following:

To what extent has the research supported by CCP made significant contributions to generating new knowledge in and outside of its areas of focus?

The evaluation concludes that CCP management has done a solid job in targeting fields of research that are new and emerging, and related to significant knowledge gaps that needed to be filled to pave the way for impact at scale. **Water and agriculture** are two areas where the maturity of the fields of research was more established at the program outset, but the CCP has made substantial additions in terms of water security and water governance in its Latin American portfolio. **Climate change negotiations were an established area of knowledge where new insights have been provided through CCP projects to inform science-based positions**. Climate science applied to **cities** and **local climate impacts** were emerging fields where the CCP has contributed meaningfully, in terms of downscaled projections, decision-making tools and approaches to climate mainstreaming in local planning. **Climate finance** and **gender** issues were areas at a nascent stage which have been notably addressed by CCP in the recent years. The program has made considerable knowledge contributions when it comes to **new business models for CCA financing** and for testing mechanisms to help remove barriers to private sector involvement. On gender and social inclusion mainstreaming, the CCP is now helping to fill the void in areas such as disaster resilience and energy security. Few information has been reported on noteworthy CCP contributions outside of its areas of focus, besides anecdotical examples.

~~G~~**ender** is being more and more present in CCP knowledge generation efforts in recent years of the programme. The most common entry point for gender mainstreaming in the CCP projects assessed is social vulnerability. Work packages dealing with social data (demographic break down by age groups and socio-economic status, for example) and vulnerability assessments have been clearly identified as the natural way to introduce gender considerations. Focus is often present on women and children as one of the most socially vulnerable groups and an effort is made to highlight information concerning them. Nevertheless, even in those cases, gender issues have not always been considered well integrated. Moreover, there has been poor reporting of gender disaggregated data although this is improving in more recent years.

When specifically speaking about research outputs, gender and social inclusion are typically rather mainstreamed on a voluntary basis rather than following a systematic and homogenous approach, depending on a variety of factors such as the nature of the research, the gender awareness of the researchers or inputs from CCP staff. The three projects coming from the Gender call assessed in this evaluation show strong potential to make important knowledge contributions on gender-transformative research, while some projects not coming from the Gender call are now also making efforts to get closer to gender-transformative research.



There are numerous examples of **projects having influenced the development of plans and policies, and of these being evidence-based.** The CCP has reported that at least 40 policies and plans had been successfully informed by projects at different scale. Both knowledge generation and capacity building activities have contributed to influencing the development of policies and plans. Indeed, the CCP was designed so that both capacity and leadership development aspects would essentially be built into research projects as part of an approach to knowledge generation and impact at scale, making these two contributions highly intertwined.The active engagement of projects with policymakers through capacity building and leadership development, and the focus on leaders as agents of change, are both key examples of effective strategies to influence policy/plans and decision making. Notable unexpected outcomes from the program were the power of networks to enhance leadership and build capacity, and the higher than anticipated level of interest and buy-in from policymakers and other key stakeholders.

While the CCP program and projects could have done more in some instances to increase results, such as in communicating research outputs more effectively and in setting up better engagement plans with key stakeholders such as policymakers, there appears to have been an evolution in projects taking into account these concerns as the CCP matured. The increased focus on formal capacity-building on research communication and on tailoring of knowledge products bodes well for the ability of the program to deliver more results over time. Similarly, projects are becoming more deeply involved with policymaking, and have shown early and continued engagement over the course of projects. **More work will however be needed to engage with the private sector, and could benefit (after some tailoring) from some of the strategies applied in the CCP to engage with policymakers.**

It is worth at this stage to point out some of the perceived constraints from researchers and grantees in having policy influence or impact. It referred to the general perception that to be used for decision-making, knowledge had first to be codified, stored, and accessed in written form (e.g. reports, briefs, peer-reviewed publications), too often limiting the engagement with potential research users before research publication. In several cases the project duration was perceived as too short to be able to follow-up with policy-makers and they usually reach the end of implementation by the time of publication of knowledge. The political cycles were also often mentioned having a negative influence on the ability of projects to influence policies and plans. Those projects that were able to align with the political cycles often reported being able to communicate research outputs to, or build relationships with, policy-makers.

Reporting on **the use of CCP funded knowledge to promote climate change adaptation practices beyond the development of policies or plans at municipal-local, provincial, national, regional and international levels** has been limited or not detailed enough, due in many cases to the fact that projects have not gone beyond policy formulation. A few initiatives on dissemination and communication, such as campaigns, public consultations, workshops and academic conferences have been held. A set of piloting activities have also been carried out.

How effectively did the CCP integrate leadership development and capacity building into its programming? Has the strategic choice to focus on leadership development and capacity building produced expected and / or unexpected outcomes?

Overall, there is strong evidence to support focusing on capacity-building and leadership development has an effective way to increase individual capacity to engage with climate change issues with much more limited examples of an explicit strategy or results with respect to increased institutional capacity.

The CCP has used a diversity of capacity-building and leadership development approaches, tailored to the objectives of each project and to local needs. The evaluation found the beneficiaries of those activities to be wide-ranging, from students and researchers to policymakers, government officials, and to a more limited extent the private sector, thereby responding to different contexts and regional differences.

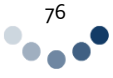
A clear trend in capacity building components is the recurring mention of gender equity achieved in activities, workshops or trainings (equal number of participants women and men), or student admissions. That being said, significant work is needed to go beyond gender equity and the necessary human resources dedicated to gender need to be clearly allocated in projects

How well did the CCP balance implementation of the priorities as set out in the implementation plan with flexibility to respond to emerging opportunities (new lines of research, strategic priorities, collaboration with Canadian entities, partnership opportunities) in an increasingly busy and rapidly changing field?

Overall, partnerships enabled the CCP to effectively balance implementation of the priorities as set out in the implementation plan with flexibility to respond to emerging opportunities. However, there is evidence that the structure of the financing agreement can have an impact on the flexibility of projects to respond to emerging issues.

There is overwhelming evidence that funding partnerships, both parallel funding and co-funding, have effectively enabled the CCP to leverage knowledge generation and capacity development, and to deliver impacts, while getting more involved in areas aimed at sustaining climate action, such as knowledge brokering.

With regards to the private sector, the CCP has successfully started to engage with this actor in a number of projects, and in very different manners. There is indeed a wide array of opportunities to engage with the private sector, but the private sector must be approached as a partner in research and development rather than as an external funder. Therefore, there remains several challenges in engaging with the private sector, including in defining the type of relationship that IDRC is seeking with this actor of development (i.e. as a funding partner or other). Other key challenges include: (i) the private sector is unlikely to engage with traditional research outputs, let alone outcomes; (ii) the legal frameworks facilitating private sector participation are also lacking in some countries; and (iii) the private sector works at a much faster pace than academia, impeding timely collaboration.



Two main gender-sensitive initiatives with funding partners support can be mentioned and show between themselves the potential of partnership to contribute to gender mainstreaming and eventually to the gender transformative agenda. This includes CARIAA as an exemplary model of partnership having yielded important outcomes on gender and social inclusion in IDRC's research on climate, and the potential of the Think Climate Indonesia initiative.

What have been the CCP contributions to its intended intermediate and development outcomes, and SDGs?

There has been some progress on intermediate outcomes, though it is still early to expect their full achievement.

- On the first intermediate outcome, there is evidence that a number of municipal adaptation plans and watershed-level plans have been developed. However, generally speaking, evidence on their actual implementation is lacking. Moreover, there is no evidence that the private sector has been implementing such plans. Numerous projects have supported national level plans and policies, and it generally remains unclear how those are contributing to adequate level (municipal, watershed) policies and plans.
- On the second intermediate outcome, there are several examples of projects having leveraged new flows of investments at different scales. However, few of those investments are to implement or scale up solutions, and most support new phases of research or supplemental activities like training or tuition fees.
- Key contributions to the third outcome have been in generating new knowledge with a local focus and raising awareness of climate change issues at different levels. As mentioned previously, this happened through leadership and capacity-building activities, awareness-raising events and communication strategies, and even through the research process itself. However, there are still important gaps at some levels of decision-making, especially at the individual, household, and community levels.

Contributions of the CCP to development outcomes, as well as SDGs, have been very limited. While taken jointly, the actions on immediate and intermediate outcomes could contribute to development outcomes and SDGs, it is also still early, in consideration of the advancement and duration of projects from the CCP, to be able to fully assess at this point in time the contributions to development outcomes and SDGs. Moreover, there is very limited capacity in both grantees and at IDRC to conduct systematic program and project level monitoring, evaluation and aggregation of development outcomes, which are generally to be expected beyond the timeframe of project implementation.

The short duration of projects should not preclude contributions to the generation of intermediate and development outcomes, but the projects then also need to be well integrated into a clear programmatic Theory of Change from the onset. Moreover, a comprehensive M&E framework, aligned with the ToC, must be developed and enable IDRC to capture those contributions beyond the implementation timeframes of projects.

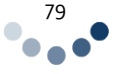
Finally, there are several promising outcomes of the projects which could contribute to achieving intermediate and development outcomes, and SDGs. The areas where the most promising outcomes can

be categorized are: (i) Opportunities identified and barriers removed to the application, scaling and financing of the adaptation solutions; (ii) Well-being/gender/social inclusion: improved -food, health, energy, work- security for the most vulnerable, particularly women and girls; (iii) Governance improved planning and policies to increase resilience; and (iv) Knowledge management, communication, and data.

8. Key Recommendations

The international landscape on climate change is fast evolving, with action becoming more and more urgent every day, and pervasive to all sectors of development activity. In addition, and as presented by CCP projects, much more knowledge and research are necessary on how climate change will affect all human activities. The Paris Agreement has set the targets, but meeting those targets on both the mitigation and adaptation fronts is becoming more elusive every day as action on the ground internationally does not follow the urgent pace that is required. That being said, international and national players are increasingly targeting resources and organizing expertise to tackle this paramount issue. This evaluation has clearly shown the niche occupied by IDRC and its CCP over the past five years in supporting a diverse set of innovative research activities with a wide array of project partners in developing countries. Its work has been focused on helping fill some of the numerous knowledge gaps required to effectively answer the climate change adaptation challenge and influence policies and actions at scale based on the scientific evidence generated, building on the enhanced capacity and leadership of researchers and leaders from the global South. IDRC's support is generally characterized by its beneficiaries as patient, flexible, science-based, with an action-oriented component. These are attributes that few international players can claim to provide together. In light of this, the evaluation team recommends the following:

1. IDRC should continue to finance research to contribute to knowledge gaps and capacity development that can influence policies and decision making relevant to CCA. IDRC should also further develop its partnership approach to bring other donors to provide further financial resources. There is a specific niche and large need for this type of support globally.
2. IDRC should continue to support the research-into-use approach promoted through numerous initiatives, not the least CARIAA. It must thus become front and center in the strategy moving forward given that there is still much urgency on action.
3. IDRC should continue its role as a knowledge hub (supporting and brokering research) in emerging and new fields of climate change adaptation, with a focus on scaling up knowledge and its application.
4. IDRC should continue to focus on **capacity building and leadership development** for researchers and decision makers in developing countries on CCA, while leveraging the critical cutting-edge expertise that is often still housed in northern-based institutions. In that respect, it should continue to show flexibility in how its partnerships are structured, so as to ensure adequate capacity transfer in the medium term and global south-north and south-south partnership development. This approach should include strengthening linkages with Canadian centers of excellence.
5. Efforts on partnership development on the climate change research agenda should continue as partnerships have shown their value added under the CCP and as the challenges to be tackled require scale. IDRC should develop a clear partnership strategy that:
   a. targets the types of partners sought, the means used to develop such partnerships and the service offer from IDRC as the partner of choice

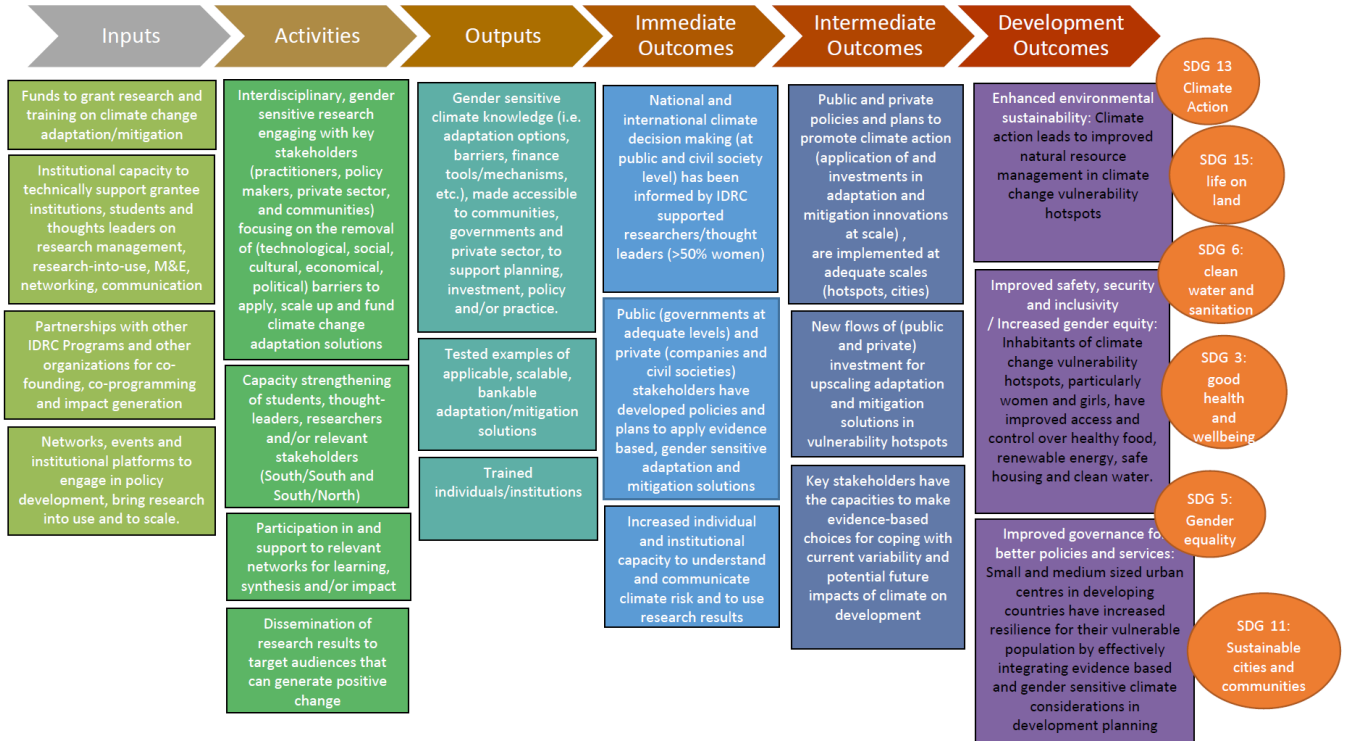


b. supports the objectives of the institution on climate change research and not on financial targets, to avoid mandate creeping, enhance impact potential, and limit inefficiencies in the process of partnership development and management.
c. addresses carefully the need to develop partnerships that allow IDRC to address the practicality and immediacy of the use of the research results that are needed and could include a nexus of partnerships bringing more closely together research, its piloting and its scaling up under multi-year packages that span at least five years. This could of course include deepening the partnerships in Canada with Global Affairs Canada , Natural Resources Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada and possibly FINDEV Canada, given the priority they also place on the climate change agenda internationally.
d. brings new forms of partnerships at the country/grantee level, to ensure the expertise and networks required to make this happen can effectively be mobilized, providing incentives for research institutions and action-oriented organisations (including business, policy advocacy and development organisations, as well as multilateral, national, provincial and local development banks) to work more closely together in using the research results.
e. supports the development of partnerships with the private sector, bringing the right level of expertise, expertise that understands how the private sector works and how they may benefit from research and capacity development and policies/plans.
f. provides learning and capacity building for IDRC as an institution and the project officers that are expected to lead and manage such partnership development efforts, so as to complement their solid technical skill base within the institution.

6. Future **programming in climate change at IDRC** should be structured in such a way as to promote the mainstreaming of the climate efforts into the key relevant areas and sectors of research at IDRC at the institution level rather than be structured as a stand-alone programme at the risk of operating with sub-optimal synergies and scale.
    a. The programming should be focused and strategic to ensure greater coherence, complementarity and mutually reinforcing and phased activities in the portfolio.
    b. For the programming to be focused and strategic, IDRC should support a global knowledge gap assessment on research and a capacity assessment (looking at both individual and institutional aspects) for CCA in which to base it.
    c. To mainstream climate change the set-up of the CCP management and the teams working on climate change within IDRC may need to be rethought as to promote inter-unit and inter-sectoral collaboration and mainstreaming, building on the expertise developed both IDRC-wide on key developmental issues, and specifically under the climate change programme so far. One option, for instance, could be to promote the model of project co-leads within the organisation, with one of the co-leads as a climate change expert.
    d. Such a programmatic approach should include a solid M&E framework focussed on outcome and impact achievement rather than solely on activity and input monitoring and should also intend on monitoring progress in institutional capacities.

9. Annexes

Annex I – CCP Impact Pathway



Annex II - Evaluation matrix

Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
Invest in knowledge and innovation for large-scale positive change			
Question 1. To what extent has the research supported by CCP made significant contributions to generating new knowledge in and outside of its areas of focus? How has this knowledge been used to contribute to positive change, by informing (both public and private) policies and plans and to promote climate adaptation at municipal-local, provincial, national, regional and international levels?			
1.1. Prior to CCP implementation, what was the state of knowledge in CCP key thematic areas?	• Maturity of the fields of research (including gender and social equity) in which CCP research is taking place [Rubrics: (i) established field (i.e. theoretical and conceptual frameworks, substantial body of work and vibrant corps of experienced researchers); (ii) emerging field (i.e. discernible body of work, theory and practices and modest body of active researchers); or (iii) new field (i.e. limited theoretical or empirical knowledge, no dedicated journals, only a few active researchers)].	• CC Program Implementation Plan (2015-2020) • Various strategy documents and documents produced for calls for proposals • CCW program evaluation • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Secondary data (e.g. key reports in the different thematic areas at time of CCP design) • UNFCCC reports on gender and climate change	• Desk review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • On-line survey • Field visits
1.2. What are the characteristics of CCP knowledge contributions?	• Number and type of knowledge outputs by thematic area (in and outside CCP stated areas of focus). • Gender-responsiveness of research outputs (Gender neutral, sensitive, responsive, or transformative) • Example of changes in the maturity of the fields of research due to CCP contributions, including gender and social equity	• List of publications and outputs produced by projects supported by the CC Program • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Learning, landscape and Opportunities for IDRC Climate Programming (2019)	• Desk review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • On-line survey • Field visits

Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
		• Specific gender-related reports or sections within general reports dealing with gender achievements • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs)	
1.3. To what extent has the knowledge generated by the CCP been used for evidence-based decision-making?	• Number of adaptation and mitigation plans and policies developed or informed on the basis of IDRC research, at subnational, national or international level, by sector (public, private). • Actual examples of use • Ratio of adaptation and mitigation plans and policies including the gender dimension. • Examples of use by/influence on partners (in policy or other influential stakeholders) of IDRC gender and social equity research	• Trackify monitoring data • Annual CCP program reports • Synthesis reports (2018-2019) • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Learning, landscape and Opportunities for IDRC Climate Programming (2019) • Communication documents • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Beneficiaries and users	• Desk review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • On-line survey • Field visits • Focus groups
1.4. To what extent has the knowledge generated by the CCP been used to promote climate change adaptation?	• Number and types of awareness raising events on climate change adaptation, at different levels, presenting knowledge generated by projects • Number of awareness raising events on CCA where the gender dimension and specific women' needs and contributions to CCA have been specifically mentioned • Perceived level of climate change adaptation awareness by partners and interested groups, including by gender and marginalized groups. • Types of adaptation practices promoted • Examples of other actual uses of knowledge in practices or pilots, as relevant	• Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Synthesis reports (2018-2019) • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors • Trackify monitoring data • Communication documents • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Beneficiaries and users	• Desk review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • On-line survey • Field visits • Focus groups

Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
Build the leaders for today and tomorrow			
• **Question 2. How effectively did the CCP integrate leadership development and capacity building into its programming? Has the strategic choice to focus on leadership development and capacity building produced expected and / or unexpected outcomes?**			
2.1. How was leadership development and capacity-building integrated into programming?	• Type of leadership development related component/activities in projects reviewed • Type of capacity-building related component/activities in projects reviewed • Sex-disaggregation of beneficiaries of leadership and capacity building related components • Examples of how gender/social equity considerations were incorporated into leadership development and capacity-building	• Synthesis reports (2018-2019) • Trackify monitoring data • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors • Program Officers (POs) • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Beneficiaries/End users	• Desk review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online)
2.2. How did leadership development and capacity-building activities contribute to immediate outcomes? Immediate outcomes, as per the revised CCP Impact Pathway 2017, are as follow: (i) National and international climate change decision making (at public and civil society level) has been informed by IDRC supported researchers/thought leaders (>50% women); (ii) Public (governments at adequate levels) and private (companies and civil societies) stakeholders have developed policies and plans to apply evidence based, gender sensitive adaptation and mitigation solutions; and (iii) Increased individual and institutional capacity to understand and communicate climate risk and to use research results.	• Number of CC researchers/leaders (gender differentiated) directly involved (part of specific bodies/platforms) with decision making processes for adaptation plans/policies/actions at national and international levels • Examples of how plans, policies, decision-making processes were influenced by IDRC leadership development and capacity building activities at national; municipal-local; and international levels. • Changes in capacity of individuals (disaggregated by gender) to lead research and/or influence research results use • Changes in capacity of individuals (disaggregated by gender) to design, implement, communicate and use research results. • Changes in capacity of IDRC partner institutions to lead research and/or influence research results use • Changes in capacity of IDRC partner institutions to design, implement, communicate and use research results.	• Revised strategy and impact pathway (2017) • Monitoring & Evaluation framework • Trackify monitoring data • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Beneficiaries/End users	• Desk Review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits • On-line survey
2.3. Were there any unexpected outcomes achieved by the CCP through leadership development and capacity-building activities?	• Evidence and/or examples of unexpected immediate or intermediate outcomes	• Annual AE reports to Board of Governors • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs),	• Desk Review, including of sample projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits • Focus groups

Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
		Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Trackify monitoring data • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders Beneficiaries/End users	• On-line survey
Be the partner of choice for greater impact			
Question 3. How well did the CCP balance the coherence of its implementation plan priorities with flexibility to respond to emerging opportunities (new lines of research, strategic priorities, collaboration with Canadian entities, partnership opportunities)?			
3.1. To what extent are the CCP achieved outputs and outcomes aligned with implementation plan priorities?	• Level of alignment between implementation plan priorities and actual priorities implemented, and nature of divergences	• CC Program Implementation Plan (2015-2020) • Revised strategy and impact pathway (2017) • Trackify monitoring data • List of publications and outputs produced by projects supported by the CC Program • Synthesis reports (2018-2019) • Program Officers (POs) • Gender focal point, if any	• Desk review, including of sample projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online)
3.2. How were emerging opportunities addressed during CCP implementation, with regards to new lines of research, strategic priorities, collaboration with Canadian entities, and partnership opportunities?	• Examples of emerging opportunities (new lines of research, strategic priorities, collaboration with Canadian entities, and partnership opportunities) pursued during CCP implementation • Description of typical processes through which emerging opportunities were identified and addressed • Perceived added value and/ or burden of the emerging opportunities to CCP implementation plan • Examples of opportunities with an explicit focus on gender and/or social equity identified and addressed.	• Synthesis reports (2018-2019) • Corporate documents • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Canadian entities • Funding partners • Private sector partners • Partners dealing with gender issues • Gender focal points, if any	• Desk review • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Webinars
3.3. How did the CCP's large donor partnerships enable or constrain its ability to execute its implementation plan with a balance of coherence and flexibility?	• Examples of barriers from large donor partnerships, if any, toward achievement of implementation plan priorities. • Examples of enabling support/conditions from large donor partnerships toward achievement of implementation plan priorities.	• CC Program Implementation Plan (2015-2020) • Synthesis reports (2018-2019) • Corporate documents • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Funding partners	• Desk review • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits

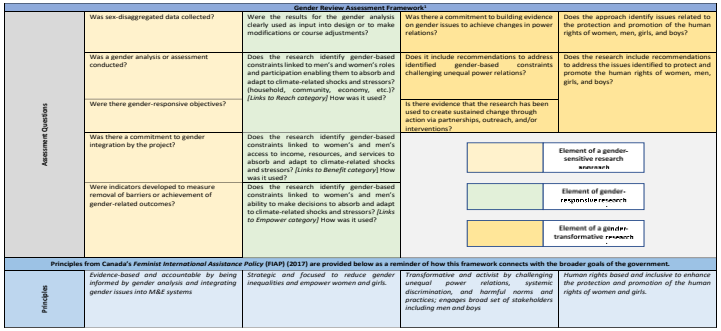
Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
	• Examples of adjustments to the implementation plan (if any) due to requests/requirements from partners.		
3.4. What role did funder partnerships have on CCP's contributions to the generation of new knowledge for impact at scale?	• Number and types of knowledge/research products that involved a funding partner (specify value of support), disaggregated by funder type • Number of project outcomes informed by knowledge generated by the CCP that involved a funding partner, by sector (public, private) and level, disaggregated by funder type • Perceived role/contributions of funder partnerships for generation of new knowledge for impact at scale, by funder type. • Ratio of programme outputs and outcomes generated with support from funding partner vs exclusively through core funding, disaggregated by funder type	• List of publications and outputs produced by projects supported by the CC Program with another funding partner • Trackify monitoring data • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Funding partners	• Desk review, including of sampled projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online)
3.5. What role did working with the private sector have on CCP's contributions to the generation of new knowledge for impact at scale?	• Number and types of knowledge/research products that involved funding or other support from a private sector partner (specify type of private sector partner, level and type of support). • Number of project outcomes informed by knowledge generated by the CCP that involved funding or other types of support from a private sector partner, by sector (public, private) and level. • Perceived role/contributions of private sector partnerships for generation of new knowledge for impact at scale. • Ratio of programme outputs and outcomes generated with support from a private sector partner vs exclusively through IDRC funding.	• List of publications and outputs produced by projects supported by the CC Program with a private sector partner involvement • Trackify monitoring data • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Private sector partners	• Desk review, including of sampled projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits
3.6. What role did funder partnerships have on CCP's contributions to the	• Type of leadership development related component/activities in projects reviewed which had support from funding partners, disaggregated by funder type	• Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical	• Desk review, including of sampled projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits

Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
strengthening of capacity and leadership development?	• Examples of gender-sensitive (or specifically addressed to women) or socially inclusive leadership or capacity development related component/activities in projects with funding partners' support, if any • Type of capacity-building related component/activities in projects reviewed which had support from funding partners, disaggregated by funder type • Perceived role/contributions of funder partnerships for strengthening capacity and leadership development, disaggregated by funder type • Ratio of programme capacity and leadership activities/ outputs conducted with support from a funding partner vs exclusively through core funding, disaggregated by funder type	Reports, and other corporate documents • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Funding partners	• Focus groups
3.7. What role did working with the private sector have on CCP's contributions to the strengthening of capacity and leadership development?	• Type and scope of leadership development related component/activities in projects reviewed which had support from a private sector partner • Type and scope of capacity-building related component/activities in projects reviewed which had support from private sector partners • Perceived role/contributions of private sector partnerships for strengthening capacity and leadership development. • Ratio of programme capacity and leadership activities/ outputs conducted with support from a private sector partner vs exclusively through core funding • Examples of gender-sensitive (or specifically addressed to women) and/or socially inclusive leadership or capacity development related component/activities in projects with a private sector partner's support, if any	• Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Private sector partners	• Desk review, including of sampled projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits • Focus groups
Question 4. What contributions did the CCP make to its intended intermediate and development outcomes, and SDGs?			
4.1. To what extent were intermediate outcomes achieved? Intermediate outcomes, as per the revised CCP Impact Pathway 2017, are as follow: (i) Public and private policies and plans to promote climate action	• Examples of public and private adaptation/mitigation plans and policies implemented at adequate scale • Examples of public and private gender-sensitive adaptation/mitigation plans and policies implemented at adequate scale.	• Monitoring & Evaluation framework • Trackify monitoring data • Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs),	• Desk Review, including of sample projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits • Focus groups • On-line survey

Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
(application of and investments in adaptation and mitigation innovations at scale), are implemented at adequate scales (hotspots, cities); (ii) New flows of (public and private) investments for upscaling adaptation and mitigation solutions in vulnerability hotspots; and (iii) Key stakeholders have the capacities to make evidence-based choices for coping with current variability and potential future impacts of climate on development.	• Examples of adaptation/mitigation plans and policies with gender-responsive budgeting • Examples of key stakeholders from vulnerable groups (including women), not directly supported by IDRC research, making choices for coping with climate change in development, based on evidence generated by IDRC supported research. • New public and private funds invested for the application and scaling of adaptation and mitigation solutions in vulnerability hotspots	Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Beneficiaries • Funding partners	
4.2. To what extent were development outcomes achieved by the CCP? Development outcomes, as per the revised CCP Impact Pathway 2017, are as follow: (i) Enhanced environmental sustainability: Climate action leads to improved natural resource management in climate change vulnerability hotspots; (ii) Improved safety, security and inclusivity/Increased gender equity: Inhabitants of climate change vulnerability hotspots, particularly women and girls, have improved access and control over healthy food, renewable energy, sage housing and clean water; and (iii) Improved governance for better policies and services: Small and medium sized urban centres in developing countries have increased resilience for their vulnerable population by effectively integrating evidence based and gender sensitive climate considerations in development planning.	• Example/evidence of contributions to development outcomes	• Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical Reports, and other corporate documents • Monitoring & Evaluation framework • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors Project progress reports • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Beneficiaries/End users	• Desk Review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits • Focus groups • On-line survey
4.3. To what extent has the CCP contributed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?	• Example/evidence of contributions to SDG targets and goals	• Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Project Monitoring Reports (PMRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Interim and Final Technical	• Desk Review, including of sample of projects • Interviews (phone, in-person, or online) • Field visits

Key questions/Sub-questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Data collection methods
		Reports, and other corporate documents • Monitoring & Evaluation framework • Annual AE reports to Board of Governors Project progress reports • Principal Investigators (PIs) • Program Officers (POs) • Key stakeholders • Beneficiaries/End users	• Focus groups • On-line survey

Annex III - Gender Assessment Framework used in this summative evaluation (revised IDRC's Gender Review Assessment Framework – Gender Synthesis)



Gender Review Assessment Framework[1]				
Assessment Questions	Was sex-disaggregated data collected?	Were the results for the gender analysis clearly used as input into design or to make modifications or course adjustments?	Was there a commitment to building evidence on gender issues to achieve changes in power relations?	Does the approach identify issues related to the protection and promotion of the human rights of women, men, girls, and boys?
	Was a gender analysis or assessment conducted?	Does the research identify gender-based constraints linked to men's and women's roles and participation enabling them to absorb and adapt to climate-related shocks and stressors? (household, community, economy, etc.)? *[Links to Reach category]* How was it used?	Does it include recommendations to address identified gender-based constraints challenging unequal power relations?	Does the research include recommendations to address the issues identified to protect and promote the human rights of women, men, girls, and boys?
	Were there gender-responsive objectives?		Is there evidence that the research has been used to create sustained change through action via partnerships, outreach, and/or interventions?	
	Was there a commitment to gender integration by the project?	Does the research identify gender-based constraints linked to women's and men's access to income, resources, and services to absorb and adapt to climate-related shocks and stressors? *[Links to Benefit category]* How was it used?	Element of a gender-sensitive research approach	
	Were indicators developed to measure removal of barriers or achievement of gender-related outcomes?	Does the research identify gender-based constraints linked to women's and men's ability to make decisions to absorb and adapt to climate-related shocks and stressors? *[Links to Empower category]* How was it used?	Element of gender-responsive research	
			Element of a gender-transformative research	
Principles from Canada's *Feminist International Assistance Policy* (FIAP) (2017) are provided below as a reminder of how this framework connects with the broader goals of the government.				
Principles	*Evidence-based and accountable by being informed by gender analysis and integrating gender issues into M&E systems*	*Strategic and focused to reduce gender inequalities and empower women and girls.*	*Transformative and activist by challenging unequal power relations, systemic discrimination, and harmful norms and practices; engages broad set of stakeholders including men and boys*	*Human rights based and inclusive to enhance the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls.*

SUBDIMENSION 2.3 GENDER-RESPONSIVENESS				
Area of focus Yes (gender responsive / transformative) No	**Level 1 – Unacceptable** 1 2	**Level 2 –Less than acceptable** 3 4	**Level 3 – Acceptable/Good** 5 6	**Level 4 – Very Good** 7 8
Insufficient Detail to Assess Not enough information available to make a credible assessment	The project was genderblind. There is no indication that gender was a consideration in the project. There has been insufficient attention to gender in the research design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings. The research might therefore reinforce previous or existing gender based discriminations, without any new insights into the gender aspects of social or technological change.	Gender was considered in a limited way in the research design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings However, there were significant weaknesses.	Gender was adequately considered across almost all aspects of the research design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings.	Gender was considered with great care and detail across all aspects of the research design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings.

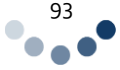
Assessment Questions	Level 1 - Needs improvement 1. 2.	Level 2 – Average 3. 4.	Level 3 – Acceptable/Good 5. 6.	Level 4 - Very good 7. 8.
Was sex-disaggregated data collected?	Sex-disaggregated data has not been collected	Sex-disaggregated data has been collected but not used in all phases of the research	Sex-disaggregated data has been collected but with no clear use in one of more phases of the research	Sex-disaggregated data has been collected and proactively used in all phases of the research to achieve results
Were there gender-responsive objectives?	Gender is not mentioned in the objectives	Gender mentioned in the objectives in a limited extent	Gender has been mainstreamed in some objectives	Specific gender objectives have been defined
Was there a commitment to gender integration by the project?	There has not been a clear initial and continued commitment to integrate gender issues.	There was an initial commitment but not maintained during the course of the research and/or reflected in the latter.	Gender has been either considered from the beginning or incorporated during the course of the research project.	There was a commitment from the outset of the research project

Annex IV- Gender assessment results of the projects sample

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
1		107027 Climate & water	Accès Eau Madagascar	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
2		107083 Climate & Water	Adapting Community-Based Water Supply in Central America to a Changing Climate	**Level 2 – Average (3)** **Data:** It is not clear if sex-disaggregated data has been collected somehow by the project or if existing data was used. There is no evidence that this information was used in all phases of the research. **Objectives:** Gender is not mentioned in the objectives but there was a certain level of consideration of gender issues during the course of the research, since some gender-related research conclusions have been obtained (stating that gender was not a significant factor to take into account when looking at the decision-making processes within the water users organisations). For this reason, gender seems not having been considered enough in the research findings. **Commitment:** There is no signal in the formulation of the research design (PAD) that there was an initial commitment to integrate gender. **Social inclusion**: not enough information collected to make a credible assessment.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
3		107096 Climate & Water	Sustainable Water Management under Climate Change in Small Island States of the Caribbean	**Level 1 - Needs improvement (2)** **Data:** Sex-disaggregated data has not been collected **Gender objectives:** Even if the work package 9 (focused on the vulnerability assessment) includes important considerations with regards to vulnerable groups and the use of vulnerability indices, gender is not explicitly mentioned in the description of the methodology and/or results to be obtained. Gender is not mentioned in the project's objectives. **Commitment:** There has not been a clear initial and continued commitment to integrate gender issues. A positive point is that social inclusion has been considered under this vulnerability approach. **Social inclusion**: vulnerability as an entry point to take into consideration all social groups. Unknown in which degree migrants, Indigenous Peoples, or other disadvantaged minorities have been explicitly integrated in these studies.
4		107446 Leadership	Economics for the Environment: Research Capacity Building in South Asia	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
5		107644 Climate risk	Adapting to Climate Change through Improved Watershed Management and Payment for Environmental Services in Morocco's Tensift Basin	**Level 4 - Very good** (7) **Data:** It is not clear if sex-disaggregated data has been collected and proactively used in all phases of the research to achieve results. **Objectives:** It is unknown if specific gender objectives have been defined. It has been pointed out that women's empowerment had not been aimed as a specific objective. Nevertheless: Regarding the end beneficiaries: - Women's participation in the project's activities has been ensured. - Women's capacities have been reinforced. - Women's empowerment has been observed in their enhanced capacities to communicate and lead and their representation in decision making instances. Regarding the researchers' team: - A high % of women have been involved - Some of them have acquired a leadership role in their communities.



Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				Commitment: The achievements of the project in terms of gender equality and women empowerment have surpassed the initial expectations, since there was not a clear commitment from the outset of the project. **Social inclusion**: not enough information collected to make a credible assessment.
6		108058 Climate finance	Adaptation Finance: Linking Research, Policy, and Business	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment. Efforts seem to have been made to ensure gender balance in the research teams. Gender dimension has been considered in certain research themes.
7		108213 Climate & Water	Water Resource Resilience in Two Cities of the Dry Arch of Panama	**Level 3 –Good (6) *** **Data:** It is not evident from the documents analyzed to which extent sex-disaggregated data was collected in the project, but it appears that sex-disaggregated data already existent was used in the research and completed in some degree thanks to the project activities (interviews and surveys). **Objectives:** Gender considerations in the research design were explicitly and well introduced. Gender was mainstreamed in some objectives and the research approach at three levels:

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				a. Needs assessment: Studies of water vulnerability and water balance taking into consideration women and children were planned. b. Capacity building: Trainings and decision-making processes were intended to include the gender dimension and explicitly consider women. An important number of women were trained and some of them acquired a leading role in their communities. c. Policy uptake: It was intended to scale up the gender-related results to the policy papers to be produced. The documentation reviewed has reported on the realization of some workshops (objective b). The documents where the achievement of the other objectives mentioned above have not been available for the present evaluation. **Commitment:** there are evidences that gender has been considered from the beginning of the research project. (*Reason not to be rated as Level 4 – very good: no evidence of gender considerations being incorporated in the final resilient plans has been found. No transformative action to promote women's empowerment or to achieve changes in power relations or to identify constraints to those has been included in the project). --- **Social inclusion**: not enough information collected to make a credible assessment.
8		108313	Linking climate change adaptation research results to the urban resilience agenda	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
		Resilient cities		
9		108453 Resilient cities	Climate adaptive action plans to manage heat stress in Indian cities	**Level 3 – Good (6)** **Data:** Sex-disaggregated data was intended to be collected and incorporated in the Heat Stress Action Plans. In the household surveys carried out, gender, age and occupation were three of the criteria used to analyze the impact of heat stress on livelihood, productivity and health. **Objectives:** gender was well factored in the proposal. Specific objectives of identifying gender-differentiated impacts of stress were defined. **Commitment:** there was an initial commitment to integrate gender in the formulation of the research design (mentioned in the PAD). In an interim report it is recognized that the gender dimension needed to be better integrated mainly at the definition of adaptation options, and new specialized human resources were included in the research team in order to reinforce them. This is another signal of continuation of the initial commitment. **Social inclusion:** different social categories of vulnerable groups (rickshaw drivers, shopkeepers, construction workers, slum dwellers, street vendors, children, women and the elderly) have been considered for the survey and primary data collection. Slums and housing localities close to thermal hotspots have been prioritized for surveys.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
10		108481 Leadership	Climate leadership program: Building Africa's resilience through research, policy and practice	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
11		108526 Water & Climate	Climate adaptation and innovation in Mekong aquaculture – AQUADAPT Mekong	**Level 3 – Good (6)** **Data:** several of the research studies collected gender disaggregated data. **Objectives:** the recognition of the importance of gender issues in perception of risk and risk management practices was initially pointed out by the research. Some research outputs addressed the needs of women directly. A few studies explicitly explored gender differences, relations or norms in the analysis. Scientists women's capacities have been reinforced. Other studies and outputs to date concluded gender was not relevant, and no mention is made of other social groups, such as youth, etc. Women and other vulnerable groups are not mentioned in the first interim technical report, while there is one mention (without context or analysis) in the third interim report (May 2019). **Commitment:** there seems to have been an internal debate around the relevance of gender influence on climate-related risks in the sector concerned. IDRC's staff has concluded that the level of gender mainstreaming was poor and needed improvement.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				Social inclusion: Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
12		108666 Low Carbon Development	Energy efficiency optimum strategies for low carbon development in emerging economies: Comparative research	**Level 4 – Very good (7)** **Data:** Sex-disaggregated data has been collected in the framework of the initial household surveys. **Objectives:** gender has been clearly integrated in the project's objectives, with gender-transformative actions. The project seeks to find EE measures that can boost women' livelihoods and gender-sensitive technologies regarding energy efficiency and use. IDRC's staff identified the need to reinforce the specialized human resources allocated to gender issues, which had been apparently underestimated in the research proposal. **Commitment:** there has been a clear commitment to gender integration by the project. **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
13		108688	Coastal cities at risk in the Philippines: Investing in climate and disaster resilience	**Level 4 – Very good (8)**

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
		Resilient cities		**Data:** detailed sex-disaggregated data has been collected. **Objectives:** specific practical and strategical needs of women and men have been considered at the identification stage. Training and grants have been focused on women in order to close the gender gap. Women's contributions are planned to be highlighted as inputs for better gender mainstreaming in future projects. The project aims women's leadership and participation in the definition of the final risk management plans. **Commitment:** there is a clear commitment to gender integration by the project with a transformative approach. Advocacy actions are planned. Actions to promote the human rights of women (such as the definition of trainings focused on gender-based violence in the context of disasters) have been designed. **Social inclusion:** intersectional approach is mentioned as an important axe of the research.
14		108974 Climate and Gender/social inclusion	Empowering Women as Key Leaders in Promoting Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Niger Delta Region	**Level 4 – Very good (8)** The project belongs to the cohort from the gender call for proposals. It is very recent so the gender approach can only be assessed at the project design /conception level. **Data: d**etailed sex-disaggregated data at the household level is being collected in the framework of the project surveys.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				Objectives: Gender has been factored into every aspect of the revised proposal, including analysis of the research findings on gender implications and of women's representation in committees, activities, scholarships, and intervention projects. An innovative feature is the inclusion of pilot-adaptation activities that will be led by local women leaders. Measures to address the risk of adding to the current burden on women, increasing their workload, rather than empowering them, have been undertaken. **Commitment:** there is a clear commitment to gender integration by the project with a transformative approach. **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
15		108973 Climate and Gender/social inclusion	Water-induced Disasters Risk Management Planning in Nepal (the project just started - January / February 2019)	**Level 4 – Very good (8)** The project belongs to the cohort from the gender call for proposals. It is very recent so the gender approach can only be assessed at the project design /conception level. **Data: d**etailed sex-disaggregated data at the household level is being collected in the framework of the project surveys

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				Objectives: Gender has been factored into every aspect of the revised proposal, including promotion of women's empowerment and gender transformation through disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. **Commitment:** there is a clear commitment to gender integration by the project with a transformative approach **Social inclusion:** a strong intersectional approach is promoted in the project design.
16		108990 Climate finance	Mobilizing development finance for strategic and scaled-up investment in climate adaptation (the project just started – 2019)	**Level 3 – Good (6)** The project has recently been launched. It is too early to assess results so the gender approach can only be assessed at the project design /conception level. **Data:** no particular mention to the collection of sex-disaggregated data is mentioned in the research design related documents. **Objectives:** the project design is supposed to have a gender lens. Ensuring gender-responsiveness in the NAP elaboration processes through different means and developing different partnerships have been envisaged as important objectives of the research.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				Commitment: the commitment to mainstream gender is expressed in the research conception documents. **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
17		109028 / 109103 / 108106 (Thematic area: others)	Think Climate Indonesia (not approved yet)	**Level 3 – Good (6)** This set of projects has not been approved yet. **Data:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment. **Objectives:** gender has been clearly integrated into the projects' objectives. Knowledge, skills, and capacities of the five selected think tanks to identify gaps and prioritize gender within their climate change research portfolios and organizational development policies will be enhanced. Each organization will develop an action plan that will advance gender equality in a way that responds to their context, in order to achieve the change they seek based on the theme they identify. **Commitment:** there is a clear engagement to mainstream gender in the research. **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
18		108074 Climate finance	Mobilizing Private Sector Investment in Adaptation to Climate Change	**Level 3 -** acceptable/good **Data:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment. **Objectives: a n**ew Business Action for Women collaborative initiative to enable women in climate-stressed communities along the agricultural supply chain to secure livelihoods and sustain access to natural resources has been defined in the framework of the project. **Commitment:** gender was not a focus of the work initially. However, when looking at risk and resilience of course differentiated impacts have been identified. … **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
19		108230 Resilient cities	Adapting South African Settlements to the Impacts of Climate Change (Green Book Project)	**Level 2 – average (4)** **Data:** There is some data on demographic trends included as well as vulnerable groups (included demographic break down by age groups and socio-economic status). **Objectives:** Not enough information available. Gender and social inclusion could be better integrated in risk profiling but also in the development of adaptation options provided by the tool. There is for instance a chapter on co-benefit adaptation

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				actions where gender and equity-based adaptation actions are discussed, but this remains very qualitative **Commitment:** Not enough information available. All stakeholders admit that gender and social inclusions are not yet fully factored into the tool. The fact that women are in leadership position on this project and form the core team is part of the reason the project has been so successful in bringing a cooperative approach between sectors and stakeholders. **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available.
20		108620 Climate finance	Investigating the feasibility of municipal risk pooling as an adaptation finance measure (Risk pooling project)	**Level 4 – very good** **Data:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment. **Objectives:** critical design elements for gender mainstreamed climate insurance have been assessed. The gender dimension of a risk pooling scheme was very much integrated in the design. **Commitment:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment. … **Social inclusion:** The project has a significant focus on vulnerable groups and communities.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
21		108665 Resilient cities	Improved municipal planning in African CiTies – IMPACT for a climate resilient future	**Level 4 – very good (7)** **Data:** The project aims to be cognizant and responsive to gender issues by disaggregating data by sex; **Objectives:** The empowerment of women has been specifically integrated in the project's objectives. The capacity development component is particularly important in addressing power dynamics and empowering women and minority groups with knowledge and skills to address their higher levels of vulnerability to climate change due to gendered roles. The project aims at ensuring gender balance in all participatory and consultative platforms and activities (e.g. learning engagements, think tank) as well as fair representation and active engagement and participation from women and minority groups; sharing knowledge generated by the research in ways and means that will be accessible to diverse groups of stakeholders; and gender equity in the monitoring and evaluation process. Gender is being addressed in combination with innovative approaches, such as the use of games to break barriers and giving a voice to women in collaborative decision-making processes. **Commitment:** Gender considerations and the empowerment of women is of particular relevance to this project, due to its focus on issues relating to development, vulnerability and governance. **Social inclusion:** Not enough detailed information available.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
22		108693 Climate change negotiations	Strengthen scientific evidence and its use to inform policy, negotiations and climate implementation in Africa (AGNES Project)	**Level 3 – Good (6)** **Data:** Not enough information available. **Objectives:** gender component will be cross cutting and included in gap assessments and related surveys. This systematic approach will help identify changing needs and support continuous provision of relevant and timely information for policy decisions and negotiations. Some submissions on the gender action plan came from African negotiators and the text incorporating these suggestions was adopted as part of the Paris package, which is a very important achievement. **Commitment:** Grantees consider that gender is not such a strong aspect, is being beefed up. **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available.
23		107682 Climate risk	Integrated Climate Change Modelling and Policy Linkages for Adaptive Planning	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
24		108536	Supporting climate change leaders	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
		Leadership	(Global Leadership Project)	
25		108713 (Thematic area: others)	Strengthen the use of scientific evidence to inform climate policy, negotiations and implementation in Latin America	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
26		108193 Resilient cities	Resilient Cities Initiative on Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
27		107097 Water & Climate	Adapting to Water Stress in the Comahue Region of Argentina	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
28		107678 Water & Climate	Valuing Water in a Changing Climate and Economy in the Gran Chaco Americano	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment. **Social inclusion:** indigenous peoples have been explicitly considered in the definition of adaptation practices.
29		108270	Climate Change Risks and Opportunities for B Corporations in Latin America	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
		Climate finance		
30		108443 Resilient cities	Building leadership for LAC cities in a changing climate	**Level 1 – needs improvement (2)** **Data:** it is unclear if sex-disaggregated data has been collected in the framework of the project. **Objectives:** some initiatives to ensure gender equity in participation to project activities have been reported. **Commitment:** there was not a clear commitment to gender integration by the project but some gender-sensitive actions have been undertaken in the course of the research. **Social inclusion:** vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples, are explicitly considered in the research.
31		108754 Resilient cities	CDKN knowledge accelerator for climate compatible development	**Level 4 – very good (7)** **Data:** sex-disaggregated data on how CC affects differently women and men has been produced.

Nº		Project Nº Theme	Project Title	Rating
				Objectives: gender-transformative actions (such as giving space for both genders to have a voice, or CC-related knowledge of women being made visible and promoted) have been planned and undertaken. Capacity building and leadership development actions have also been carried out with a gender lens. **Commitment:** There has been a clear commitment to integrate gender issues from the beginning of the projects (by making evident that CC affects men and women differently). **Social inclusion:** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment.
32		108977 Climate and gender/social inclusion	Socio-environmental strategies to strengthen resilience of women migrant workers in the Reconquista River Basin, Buenos Aires, Argentina	**Insufficient Detail to Assess** Not enough information available to make a credible assessment. (The project belongs to the cohort from the gender call for proposals. It is very recent so the gender approach could only be assessed at the project design /conception level.)

Annex V- List of projects for desk review

Project Number	Project Title	Project Type (RP = Research project, RSP = Research Support Project)	IDRC funding	Region/ Subregion	Main programmatic focus	Date Project Approved	Legal closure date	Status	General comments	Type of partnership Parallel = 1; Co-funding = 2; Private sector =3; None =0
107027	Accès Eau: Enhanced Water Access for Bio-diversity Conservation and Community Well-being on the Mahafaly Plateau, Madagascar	RP	701,800	East Africa	Water Mgmt	6/26/2012	5/9/2018	Closed	Legacy project - Madagascar	0
107083	Adapting Community-Based Water Supply in Central America to a Changing Climate	RP	1,477,900	Latin America & Caribbean	Water Mgmt	12/14/2012	2/10/2017	Closed	Legacy project - Fast Start project - Central America	0
107096	Sustainable Water Management under Climate Change in Small Island States of the Caribbean	RP	1,499,900	Caribbean	Water Mgmt	9/28/2012		Active	Legacy project - Fast Start project - Caribbean	0
107446	Economics for the Environment: Research Capacity Building in South Asia	RP	1,879,600	South Asia	Leadership	12/17/2013	5/31/2018	Closed	Legacy project -	1

107644	Adapting to Climate Change through Improved Watershed Management and Payment for Environmental Services in Morocco's Tensift Basin	RP	645,951	North Africa	Climate risk	8/22/2014	8/14/2018	Closed	Legacy project -	0
108058	Adaptation Finance: Linking Research, Policy, and Business	RP	1,195,400	Global	Leadership	2/22/2016	8/14/2018	Active	Climate Finance - Frankfurt School of Business.	3
108213	Water Resource Resilience in Two Cities of the Dry Arch of Panama	RP	699,600	Latin America	Cities	3/15/2016		Active	Water Resilience in 2 cities of Panama	1
108313	Linking climate change adaptation research results to the urban resilience agenda	rsp	114,300	Global	Cities	5/27/2016		Closed	Support to ICLEI for Resilient Cities Conf 2016	0
108453	Climate adaptive action plans to manage heat stress in Indian cities	RP	1,001,800	South Asia	Cities	3/10/2017		Active	Heat Stress in India	0
108481	Climate leadership program: Building Africa's resilience through research, policy and practice	RP	1,032,300	Africa	Leadership	2/28/2017		Active	Leadership Program AFRICA - phase 2	0
108526	Climate adaptation and innovation in Mekong aquaculture – AQUADAPT Mekong	RP	1,759,500	Southeast Asia	Water Mgmt	7/11/2017		Active	Phase 2 / Scaling up from project 108087	0

108666	Energy efficiency optimum strategies for low carbon development in emerging economies: Comparative research	RP	749,900	Africa	Low carbon development	9/29/2017		Active		0
108688	Coastal cities at risk in the Philippines: Investing in climate and disaster resilience	RP	1,121,100	Southeast Asia	Cities	9/29/2017		Active		3
108974	Empowering Women as Key Leaders in Promoting Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Niger Delta Region	RP	594,400	West Africa	Gender & Climate	9/28/2018		Active	Gender Call - Just approved Sept 2018	0
108973	Water-induced Disasters Risk Management Planning in Nepal	RP	554,400	South Asia	Gender & Climate	11/29/2018		Active	Gender Call - Just approved Dec 2018	0
108990	Mobilizing development finance for strategic and scaled-up investment in climate adaptation	RP	747,945	Global	Climate Finance	12/17/2018		Active	Just approved Dec 2018	0
109028*	Think Climate Indonesia – Operating costs for capacity building	RSP	284,020	Southeast Asia	Others	N/A		project not approved yet	PIPELINE 2019-2020 - Not approved yet - Partnership (co-funding) -	2

									IDRC with OAK Foundation.	
109103*	Think Climate Indonesia – Organizational Strengthening and Core Research	RP	1,537,889	Southeast Asia	Others	N/A		project not approved yet	PIPELINE 2019-2020 - Not approved yet - Partnership (co-funding) - IDRC with OAK Foundation. . 5 Think Tanks in Indonesia to work on Climate Change - FOCUS on Mitigation.	2
109106*	Think Climate Indonesia – Research Support	RSP	149,000	Southeast Asia	Others	N/A		project not approved yet	PIPELINE 2019-2020 - Not approved yet - Partnership (co-funding) - IDRC with OAK Foundation.	2

Annex VI- List of projects for two field missions and in-depth review

Mission	Project #	Project Title	IDRC funds	Region/ Subregion	Countries	Main programmatic focus	Comment	Type of funding partnership
South Africa	108074	Mobilizing Private Sector Investment in Adaptation to Climate Change	366,100	Global	Project did national policy assessments in South Africa, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar	Climate finance	BSR Business x social responsibility	Private sector engagement (not funding)
South Africa	108230	Adapting South African Settlements to the Impacts of Climate Change	1,074,900	South Africa	South Africa	Cities	Cities Call project from 2015	
South Africa	108620	Investigating the feasibility of municipal risk pooling as an adaptation finance measure	343,700	South Africa	South Africa	Climate finance		
South Africa	108665	Improved municipal planning in African CiTies – IMPACT for a climate resilient future	749,900	South East Africa	Malawi; Zimbabwe (research lead in South Africa)	Cities		
South Africa	108693	Strengthen scientific evidence and its use to inform policy, negotiations and climate implementation in Africa	500,100	East central Africa	Kenya (lead institution). Experts and delegates are from Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Senegal.	Climate Change negotiations	AGNES. The Latin American's equivalent of that project, is 108713	

South Africa	107682	Integrated Climate Change Modelling and Policy Linkages for Adaptive Planning	509,100	Global	South Africa (lead institution)	Climate risk	Legacy project - Modelling and Policy Workshops	
South Africa	108536	Supporting climate change leaders	93,460	Global	Fellows are based in Nepal, Pakistan, USA, Bangladesh, India, Cameroun, South Africa, Colombia	leadership		
Argentina	108713	Strengthen the use of scientific evidence to inform climate policy, negotiations and implementation in Latin America	563,000	Latin America	Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay	Climate Change negotiations	LatinoAdapta. The African's equivalent of that project, is 108693	
Ecuador	108193	Resilient Cities Initiative on Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean	2,024,000	Latin America & Caribbean	Colombia, El Salvador, Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, Mexico	Cities	CDKN-IDRC - FFLA	Parallel funding from CDKN (from a DfID incentive fund)
Argentina	107097	Adapting to Water Stress in the Comahue Region of Argentina	1,259,500	Latin America	Argentina	Water Mgmt	Legacy project - Fast Start project - Argentina	
Argentina	107678	Valuing Water in a Changing Climate and Economy in the Gran Chaco Americano	307,900	Latin America	Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia	Water Mgmt	Legacy project -	
Argentina	108270	Climate Change Risks and Opportunities for B Corporations in Latin America	520,900	Latin America	Chile, Colombia, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina	Climate finance	Sistema B in LAC	
Ecuador	108443	Building leadership for LAC cities in a changing climate	991,500	Latin America	Ecuador	Leadership	Leadership Program LAC - Phase 2	
Ecuador	108754	CDKN knowledge accelerator for climate	9,827,310	Global	Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, Namibia, Colombia, Peru,	Other	CDKN	Co-funding from Directorate General for

		compatible development			Ecuador, India, Nepal, Bangladesh			International cooperation (DGIS; the Netherlands)
Argentina	108977	Socio-environmental strategies to strengthen resilience of women migrant workers in the Reconquista River Basin, Buenos Aires, Argentina	575,200	Latin America	Argentina	Gender & Climate	Gender Call - Just approved Dec 2018	

Annex VII- Summary of outcomes in subset of projects for in-depth review

Project category (# of projects)	Expected immediate outcomes	Expected intermediate outcomes	Unexpected outcomes
Legacy projects (8) Major themes: Adaptation approaches for surface and groundwater; productive sectors (e.g., aquaculture); integrated water resources management (e.g. NRM, EbA, watershed mgmt)	Influencing policy/plans -Knowledge supports the preparation of new projects -CC policies/plans (e.g., NDCs, regional land-use plans) Influencing decision-making -Water supply and demand models are used for strategies and planning, including to declare emergencies -Working together with national authorities on CC policies -Provide evidence to high level fora -Project did not communicate (e.g., "translating") to regulators and providers of services -New knowledge testing takes longer -Project goes up to communicating or providing the information but do not get involved with decision makers: basically just disseminating or communicating knowledge (e.g. 107027, 107083) Increase capacity and leadership -Making institutions aware of the importance to conduct research on climate change adaptation and becoming centers of knowledge on the topic -Use of knowledge in universities' curriculum -Supporting topics for master and PhD theses -Participants becoming key advisors or decision makers	Implementation policies/plans -Community based approaches to water/natural resources management (e.g. Plan of forest restoration and plantations) New investment for upscaling -Knowledge provided the basis for preparing and obtaining finance for other projects Capacity to make evidence-based decisions -Many projects do not monitor how they are (or not) influencing policies/plans/ decision-making -Follow-up of knowledge dissemination activities generally not done	-Knowledge generated is applicable to other areas, beyond the project. -Knowledge has supported the preparation of other projects. -More exchange of knowledge and technologies between countries participating in regional projects Lessons -Process of publication is slower than anticipated -Limited information to conduct the right level of assessments -Partnering exclusively with action-oriented institutions without research institutions limits capacity development

Core portfolio projects (19) <u>Major themes:</u> Resilient cities: health impacts (e.g. heat); urban planning; resilient infrastructure and human settlements; governance; DRR Climate finance: tailoring interventions to mobilize climate finance; International climate negotiations:	<u>Influencing policy/plans</u> -Numerous CC policies/plans, in particular at the municipal level (e.g. municipal resilience plans) -Effectively influencing international-level policies (e.g. UNFCCC) -CC policies/plans at national level (e.g. NAPs, NDCs) <u>Influencing decision-making</u> -Various decision-making tools are used for adaptation planning -Provide evidence to high level fora towards climate advocacy and actively engage in negotiations -Projects generally have strategies to "translate" knowledge generated to public sector actors -Projects often fail to "translate" knowledge for the private sector -Projects more often take co-design and co-production of knowledge approaches with multiple actors to inform decision-making directly -Action research for climate action is more common <u>Increase capacity and leadership</u> -Affirmative action is used to identify potential leaders -Some students are more actively involved in policy processes through action research -Use of knowledge in universities' curriculum -Supporting topics for master and PhD theses -Participants becoming key advisors or decision makers at local and national levels -Participants supported to become leaders who are directly involved in international climate negotiations and other processes	<u>Implementation policies/plans</u> -Extensive engagement and follow-up with decision-makers leads to the implementation of plans and policies at different scales <u>New investment for upscaling</u> -Some projects actively mobilized climate finance to upscale adaptation and mitigation solutions through novel approaches <u>Capacity to make evidence-based decisions</u> -Novel approaches support decision-making at the local and household levels (e.g. social media-enabled tools) -Co-production of knowledge capacitates decision-makers to better use the knowledge produced by projects	-Buy-in from decision-makers is higher than anticipated -South-South exchanges contribute to a feeling of ownership and project outcomes despite significantly different regional contexts (e.g. CDKN, AGNES & LatinoAdapta) -Despite efforts by projects to engage the private sector from the design stage of research, interest and engagement remains limited -The private sector may adopt tools and frameworks developed by projects and promote them through their own means

New (late 2018 onwards) and pipeline projects (5) Major themes: Gender and climate change; Climate action	Influencing policy/plans -Expected to influence implementation strategy of existing sub-national/national climate policy (e.g. Delta State Government's climate-change policy) -Excepted to influence adaptation finance strategies in national policies (e.g. NAPs, NDCs) Influencing decision-making -Projects focus on decision-making at different scales, including at individual and community levels Increase capacity and leadership -Women are specifically target as key actors of change -Projects explicitly focus on building capacity of individuals on innovative topics with the aim of becoming key policy advisors -With such strong focus on women empowerment, the climate change rationale is not always clear and may preclude the achievement of outcomes (e.g. 108977)	Implementation policies/plans -Expected to support/pilot implementation of sub-national/national strategies at the local/community levels New investment for upscaling -At least one project explicitly intends to build on prior IDRC generated knowledge to pilot innovative/private sector financing for the NAP process (i.e. 108990) Capacity to make evidence-based decisions -Participatory action research is a key tool proposed to increase capacity for decision-making	- One of the risks identified by reviewers was that the pilot activities could add to the current burden on women, increasing their workload, rather than empowering them (i.e. 108974).

Annex VIII- List of documents reviewed

- Centre level documents
  - Synthesis reports
    - Analytical synthesis of IDRC's Gender and Climate Change Research
    - Analytical synthesis of IDRC's work on Cities and Climate Change Adaptation
- Program Area documents (Agriculture and Environment)
  - Agriculture and Environment Implementation Plan 2015-2020
  - Annual IDRC Agriculture & Environment's reports to Board of Governors
- Climate Change Program level documents
  - CC Program Implementation Plan (2015-2020)
  - Revised strategy and impact pathway (2017)
  - Framing our strategy
  - Call for proposals – Cities call (2015) and gender call (2018)
  - Calls for proposals from CDKN and leadership programs
  - Leadership strategy (+PPT evaluation on leadership)
  - CC leadership opportunities document
  - PowerPoint presentation: Building leaders: CC program 2015-2020
  - Climate Change Communications Strategy
  - Knowledge Management and Communication Framework
  - Various strategy documents and documents produced for calls for proposals
  - Synthesis reports and briefs
    - Synthesis reports (2018-2019)
    - Social equity for effective climate action
    - Experiences from the developing world: voices to enhance global climate discourse
    - Scaling up adaptation solutions: private sector involvement in climate finance
    - COP 24 twitter cards
  - M&E and Learning
    - Monitoring & Evaluation framework
    - Trackify monitoring data
    - Learning, landscape and Opportunities for IDRC Climate Programming (2019)
    - CARIAA External Summative Evaluation
  - Other programs/Legacy
    - Climate Change and Water program (2010-2015)
      - Final Prospectus Report
      - External Evaluation Report
    - Climate Change Adaptation in Africa program (2006-2012)
      - Final Report
      - New pathways to resilience: Outcomes of the CCAA program
      - External Evaluation Report
- Project level documents
  - List of CCP projects (active and inactive)
  - List of publications and outputs produced by projects supported by the CC Program
  - PADs, key technical reports, trip reports and PCRs of selected projects, and other corporate documents
  - Scoping study on low carbon development and energy efficiency in developing countries (project #108278)
- Secondary data
  - Key reports in the different thematic areas at time of CCP design
  - Other

Annex IX- List of people/organizations interviewed

Name	Position	Organization	Country
Salé Abou	Researcher		Cameroun
Maria Elena Acosta	Applied research manager	FLACSO	Ecuador
Bhim Adhikari	Senior Program Specialist Climate Change	IDRC	Canada
Santiago Alba-Corral	Interim Director Agriculture and Environment	IDRC	Canada
Francisco Alpizar	Professor and PI	CATIE	Costa Rica
Heidi Braun	Program Officer Climate Change	IDRC	Canada
Lisa Burley	Senior Partnership Officer, AE	IDRC	Canada
Andrea Carrion	Project leader	FLACSO	Ecuador
Maria Emilia Correa	Director	Sistema B	Chile
Georgina Cundill-Kemp	Senior Program Officer Climate Change	IDRC	Canada
Marianela Curi	Initiative Director	Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano FFLA	Ecuador
Bruce Currie-Alder	Program Leader Climate Partnerships	IDRC	Canada
Sofia del Castillo	Advisor	National Climate Change Directorate, Government of Argentina	Argentina
Paula Ellinger	Project leader	AVINA	Argentina
Betty Espinoza	Research Director	FLACSO	Ecuador
Jonas Fleer	Project Manager	FS Sustainable World Academy, Frankfurt School Finance and Management	Germany
Sandra Gagnon	Senior Program Officer Climate Change	IDRC	Canada
Natalia Gavazzo	Project leader	Universidad Nacional de San Martin, Argentina UNSAM	Argentina
Osvaldo Girardin	Coordinator	Fundacion Bariloche	Argentina
Paz Gonzalez	Interim project leader	AVINA	Argentina
Christine Gruening		FS Sustainable World Academy, Frankfurt School Finance and Management	Germany
Dipak Gyawali	Director and PI	Nepal Water Conservation Foundation	Nepal
Jorgelina Hardoy	Project leader	IIED	Argentina
Lisa Hiwasaki	Program Leader Climate Change	IDRC	Canada
Sophia Huyer	Research Leader, Gender and Social Inclusion, CCAFS - visiting fellow	IDRC	Canada
Laurent Jodoin	Manager and PI	Econoler	Canada
Marie-Eve Landry	Program Management Officer Climate Change	IDRC	Canada

Karima Lince	Representative of the Ministry of Environment in the Project Committee	Government of Panama (parallel funding partner)	Panama
Adriana Patricia López Valencia	Architect and assistant professor	Columbia	
Rohit Magotra	Deputy Director and PI	IRADe	India
Enrique Matua	LatinoAdapta project coordinator	AVINA/ Red de Cambio Climatico y Toma de Decisiones	Argentina
Shehnaaz Moosa	Director	South-South-North	South Africa
Waema Mwololo			
AnnaKarin Norling	Senior program research advisor	SIDA	Sweden/Thailand
Nathalia Novillo	Former project leader	FLACSO	Ecuador
Edith Ofwona	Senior Program Specialist Climate Change ROSSA	IDRC	Kenya
Andrew G. Onokerhoraye	Executive Director and PI	Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED)	Nigeria
Ana Belén Ortega	Student	FLACSO	Ecuador
Freddy Picado	Director CATHALAC and PI	CATHALAC	Panama
Emma E. Porio	Professor and co-PI	Ateneo de Manila University	Philippines
Gabriela Rios	FLACSOAndes coordinator	FLACSO	Ecuador
Melanie Robertson	Senior Program Officer Climate Change	IDRC	Canada
Marcelo Rodas	Finance manager	FLACSO	Ecuador
Marco Rondon	Senior Program Specialist Food Security	IDRC	India
Daniel Ryan	Researcher	ITBA – Instituto Tecnológico de Buenos Aires	Argentina
Virginia Scardamaglia	Researcher	Independent	Argentina
Omagano Shooya	Consultant		Namibia and Germany
Camelia Sofiea	Project coordinator	Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano FFLA	Ecuador
Meggan Spires	Senior Manager	ICLEI	South Africa
Walter Ubal	Senior Program Specialist Climate Change LACRO	IDRC	Uruguay
Joella van Rijn	Program manager	DGIS	The Netherlands
Mireya Villacis	Project member	Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano FFLA	Ecuador
Gabriela Villamarin	Initiative Coordinator	Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano FFLA	Ecuador

Annex X- Minutes of the Canadian multi-stakeholder workshops

External Evaluation of IDRC Climate Change Program 2015-2020

Notes from consultation workshops

Overall summary

The consultations provided an opportunity to give visibility to IDRC's work on climate change with ECCC, GAC and a variety of other stakeholders mainly from civil society, but also to gain a better understanding of their interests, priorities and expertise in relation to climate change, in a spirit of future collaboration and/or strategic exchange. Given the audience present, the consultations with ECCC focussed more on the mitigation agenda and the climate finance discussion so central to the on-going international and bilateral negotiations, while the consultations with GAC focussed more on the challenges around vulnerabilities and how to ensure research can be most effective in having an impact on end-beneficiaries, including women, in developing countries given the urgency of the issue and the limited resources available to tackle the climate problem. The multi-stakeholder session brought to the forefront as a key highlight the need to move beyond the mitigation/adaptation dichotomy and concluded on the potential niche for IDRC as an institution to bridge that gap and bring about a paradigm shift in how we approach mainstreaming climate change into development planning and implementation more generally for the most vulnerable groups in a variety of sub-sectors. The main emerging themes of interest for future collaboration/messages that were emphasized, and which are described in more details in the minutes from the consultations included in no particular order the following:

ECCC:

- Building capacity to effect change in support of the convention objectives
- Promoting private sector engagement, use of international markets and potential use of private sector finance
- Climate change and trade negotiations
- Local involvement in negotiation process and implementation of country commitments
- Nature-based solutions
- Work on capacity building and integration of gender considerations within the framework of the climate change negotiations
- Concrete efforts on gender
- Climate finance, climate accounting and climate budgeting to leverage across sectors
- National adaptation planning and barriers to trickle down effect at the project and investment level
- How to implement market incentive for mitigation in low capacity countries

GAC:

- What's the relative impact of capacity development within large budget support programs and small standalone projects? What is the value added of IDRC (vs other Government of Canada agencies)?
- How do you make the case for a systematic gender approach? How can one analyze the costs and opportunities of involving women?
- What are some things that worked phenomenally well? What are the failures?
- How to ensure uptake of knowledge is happening rapidly?
- How to effectively measure outcomes and impacts from capacity-building programs?

MULTISTAKEHOLDER/CIVIL SOCIETY

- Bringing adaptation and mitigation together
- Measuring change in 3-year projects
- Influencing the Green Climate Fund
- Private sector and adaptation, including in particular small-scale private sector
- Innovative finance for pro-poor and gender impacts
- Loss and damages, especially in small islands
- Energy and social issues
- Gender and climate, including Gender and energy
- Climate justice (related to the links between environment, conflict and peacebuilding)
- Making climate people “finance literate”, and making finance people “climate literate”
- Support Canadians being a bigger player in global research efforts
- Blue carbon as a low-hanging fruit for both adaptation and mitigation
- Nature-based solutions
- Mitigation and livelihoods
- Integrate hotspots with coastal or island geographies (incl. migration from coastal areas)
- Youth accessing climate finance and helping make their ideas bankable
- Urban issues

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) consultation workshop – August 20, 2019, 13:00

- **Attendance:** *From ECCC:* UNFCCC negotiating team, bilateral affairs, and partnerships; Elias Abourizk; Tomas Cameron, Laurence Ahoussou; Larry Hegan; Victoria Lewarne; Grégoire Baribeau; Maxime Charbonneau; Rachel Geddy; Jean-Sébastien Fabry; Nicolas Renart; Geoffrey Brouwer; Mila Kamenova; 3 others in attendance; *From IDRC:* Lisa Hiwasaki; Marie-Ève Landry; Heidi Braun; *From Baastel*: Alain Lafontaine; Margarita Gonzales

1. **What are the main achievements, conclusions, lessons learned and potential areas of focus for a future climate change research agenda by IDRC emerging from the independent evaluation of IDRC Climate Change Program (2015-2020)?**

This item was presented using a Powerpoint presentation summarizing the main points from the evaluation. Below some of the points added in the discussion that followed.

Adaptation vs. mitigation: In line with the interest of many of the negotiators in the room, a number of comments from ECCC had to do with the mitigation agenda and how IDRC work can help better inform it. IDRC focuses on adaptation since 2016, due to efforts to increase resilience and decrease vulnerability. Global South countries are more the receivers of the impacts of climate change. Regardless, mitigation is a key issue, and has come up in many projects. That's why IDRC did a scoping on low-carbon development. IDRC recognizes this is a gap, and in the next planning program IDRC wants to do more work around mitigation co-benefits. Adaptation is a priority because developing countries have low adaptation capacity. It was noted that southern colleagues are often more advanced than us in the North in articulating adaptation and development concerns because adaptation has not been an option but an imperative.

Focus on vulnerable countries and populations: as an organization and as a CPP, management recognizes the need to work in most vulnerable countries, so half of the latest CCP project funding focuses on West Africa. Co-production of knowledge with indigenous people is very important. Even though there is no specific focus on this, CCP management has invested in working with local communities, local research, instead of flying-in consultants. CCP management wants to be engaged with the local organizations. The is no specific indigenous peoples project but a growing focus on gender through the gender call namely). There are also recent examples in Latin America, with women in cities using their knowledge for their city planning purposes.

Connecting actors that can influence adaptation finance flows: The CCP is about creating relations between all climate change players. This is starting to happen, and new partnerships are being created. But there is a need for translators as all these people don't speak the same climate change language, especially when it comes to involving the private sector or climate finance actors. One needs to discuss climate budgeting. When it comes to how to develop good adaptation projects or plans, one issue is that some southern decision makers may not even have the data/models to help them make decisions in their countries. The Green Book project in South Africa is a good example of a research project tackling that

gap. It consists essentially of a web-based app to bring information to help make decisions to make cities more resilience.

2. **What are key emerging areas for research for development in climate change where IDRC could have an added value, building on the results of the independent evaluation and their own knowledge of the Canadian and international landscape in this field?**

Building capacity to effect change in support of the convention objectives: It requires building capacity that stays in the country as opposed to the approach where countries hire consultants to write their NDCs and then they go. Private sector investment can also be leveraged by working on the institutional enabling environment. IDRC has also worked with supporting think thanks (ex. Clean air commitments), through the CCP. It is working with think thanks in Indonesia. Individual capacity development is much easier to track, it's a challenge but we do recognize its importance. We know if capacity has been built, it's when they can do things on their own. All research projects are 3-year projects, but it's a challenge to see the impacts after capacity is built as we can't expect all this to happen in the 3-year timeframe. The CCP still faces challenges in tracking those longer-term results, this came out of the evaluation. One question that we may ask is whether it might not be institutions that we need to target, but the individual experts who get called on by governments to contribute to policy.

Promoting private sector engagement: how can we get it on board? How does it think about value chains in light of climate change? What does climate change mean for cocoa producers? How are they going to survive and what kind of impact does this have? It may be about enabling environment. The role of the private sector in adaptation is the key nut to crack. A lot has been achieved for mitigation. But for adaptation, we need to clarify the landscape. The food value chain is an entry point for instance. It is sometimes difficult for the private sector to jump in due to lack of understanding of what climate change adaptation actually is, but also lack on information about pipeline of bankable projects.

Local involvement in negotiation process and implementation of country commitments: The CPP is in a good position to ensure that the next revision of the NDC really involves all stakeholders, including in particular local decentralized actors.

3. **What are options for collaboration and joint efforts in the Canadian and international climate change space?**

The following are the current priorities for ECCC in the climate space which could be of interest to IDRC:

- **Nature** (conservation, biodiversity). A lot is happening on CBD and on the post-2020 biodiversity targets. This is a complement to climate change, with synergies and co-benefits on both files.
- There is a lot of work on climate change policies and measures. For COP25, ECCC is looking at continued negotiations on Article 6 (rules around the **use of international markets**, related to rulebook).
- Analysis on the **potential use of private sector finance,** and efforts to continue building membership on those alliances. Continue moving forward on bilateral cooperation agreements (Canada-China and other MOUs that help rise ambition on the climate change side).
- Bilateral affairs and trade: mostly **Climate trade negotiations**, policy work, trade dimension, trade cooperation, tracking. US and South: cooperation on transboundary water issues, clean air and

water under current administration. Following US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, cooperation on US climate alliance with Mexico. Trade agreements with countries in the region (Chile, Costa Rica) so one can discuss CC and technical cooperation and capacity-building. Negotiation on USMCA agreement (follow up to NAFTA) and implementation of that agreement and its environmental components.

- In the view of ECCC, there is potentially a lot of upcoming cooperation with countries that would benefit from research presented during this meeting.
- ECCC is heavily involved in **UNFCCC negotiations**. IDRC's **work on capacity-building** is very important for that, and for **the integration of gender considerations**.

Climate finance, climate a*ccounting and climate budgeting to leverage across sectors*: The $100B goal is a common goal. We need to align all the financial flows towards sustainable pathways. ECCC is trying to find ways to work with the private sector. In terms of trends that it sees, hopefully we'll have a better understanding of the landscape at some point. The importance of the informal sector will always be a challenge in development cooperation, especially as a large part of adaptation rests with local institutions. If one can build the narrative of investment in other sectors that indirectly benefit the climate change agenda to see how one can account for that support and influence the sectoral agendas. E.g. education that builds adaptation, how does that factor in CC budgeting? One needs to find a way to bring in these linkages in the discussion and accounting, to create synergies but also to avoid counter productive investments and sectoral policy directions.

For negotiators, it would be useful to understand how developing countries are able to leverage climate finance. There is a whole conversation about holistic approaches. This would be useful for COP 25 and also for CBD negotiations next year. It would be interesting to document efforts in developing countries and how to integrate their efforts. How can you structure your budget, how they use their resources, synergies and marginal benefits on the ground? It's what ECCC is lacking right now in terms of information.

National adaptation planning and barriers to trickle down effect at the project and investment level: There are various mechanisms to plan for adaptation (NDCs, NAPs, climate change strategies, etc.) But often this is not reflected at the project level. Infrastructure should be built for what the climate will be in 30 years. The focus often remains on the short term.

Efforts on Gender: IDRC is considering revising its gender action plan. ECCC's gender negotiator will be interested to see how they can use this evidence and the impact that IDRC has. Their interest is in the very concrete information that the CCP brings. Sometimes negotiators are locked in negotiation rooms focusing on the commas, but knowing what is going on in the field is eye opening. So, more information exchange is relevant.

How to implement market incentive for mitigation in low capacity countries: voluntary ways to put price on carbon (shadow pricing, internal taxing in their own books). Different ways can be of interest through businesses. And capacity at country level to implement this. When the country is very limited in terms of institutional capacity to design this at national level, what efforts can one put to use the powers of market to incentivise the use of carbon markets? (that's one example). Reducing fossil fuel subsidies (but very difficult for countries to do). What kind of tools can countries with very limited institutional capacity implement?

Global Affairs Canada consultation workshop – August 22, 2019, 10:00

Attendance: *From GAC:* Catherine Potvin, Catherine Coleman, Cam Do, Kerry Max, Nikita Eriksen Hamel, Christian Alix, Heather Stager, Marie-France Houle, Cat Coleman; *From IDRC*: Lisa Hiwasaki, Bhim Adhikari, Marie-Eve Landry; *From Baastel:* Alain Lafontaine, Margarita Gonzales.

Commented [ML1]: Add missing names

Location: 111 Sussex Drive - R2-B109

1. **What are the main achievements, conclusions, lessons learned and potential areas of focus for a future climate change research agenda by IDRC emerging from the independent evaluation of IDRC Climate Change Program (2015-2020)?**

This item was presented using a Powerpoint presentation summarizing the main points from the evaluation. Below some of the points added in the discussion that followed.

Three years is too short to generate knowledge, why did IDRC chose this? Three-years is a good length for research and capacity-building projects like IDRC's. However, it is challenging to move all the way from research to policy-influence within that timeframe. Furthermore, the challenge with short projects is what happens after the end of the project. Longer projects can give organizations more flexibility, as is the case with SANDEE which IDRC has been supporting for 15 years.

What can realistically be achieved in 3 years? The program tried to put in place 3 things: 1) generate knowledge and disseminate it, 2) build capacity of researchers and policy makers; and 3) make the case for evidence-based decision-making.

IDRC value added: What IDRC thinks it can contribute to, is how we make that link between generation of knowledge and the outcome. But a lot of the focus should be to take that knowledge and bring it to new partnerships. CDKN is moving away from knowledge generation to knowledge brokering, and they're very conscious of this.

2. **What are key emerging areas for research for development in climate change where IDRC could have an added value, building on the results of the independent evaluation and their own knowledge of the Canadian and international landscape in this field?**

What's the relative impact of capacity development within large budget support programs and small standalone projects? What is the value added of IDRC (vs other Government of Canada agencies)? For IDRC, the focus is on small, local level impacts. Large projects involve more people, but outcomes are less evident. CPP is really about research for decision-making, rather than for tools that can be used by poor end beneficiaries. COPs are not moving at the scale that we need them to, so this parallel funding is needed to target end-beneficiaries. The future research agenda will be less focused on influencing policy decisions and more on putting tools in the hands of individuals.

How do you make the case for a systematic gender approach? How can one analyze the costs and opportunities of involving women? In development assistance, organizations often find this too costly. Under the CCP there has been an increased emphasis on gender, with more conscious efforts to build

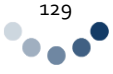
internal and grantees' capacities. CCP engaged a specialist about how gender applies in a climate change context. There is also gender transformative research. CCP identified the need for M&E outcome indicators to help grantees see what gender transformative outcomes are. No cost-benefit analysis was conducted.

What are some things that worked phenomenally well? What are the failures? Private sector adaptation work was quite interesting: Despite some interest from impact investors, bankable projects are not visible. Two initiatives were particularly interesting, one (the P-FAN project) which involved a "Dragon's Den" type of competition and the development of a pipeline of bankable adaptation projects, and the other (the BSR implemented project), which involved the development of a private sector resilience framework which has now been used by Coca-Cola, T-Mobile, Ikea, Morgan Stanley, and others. The traineeship with the Frankfurt School of Management was very successful as graduates were immediately picked by ministries, etc.

3. **What are options for collaboration and joint efforts in the Canadian and international climate change space?**

How to ensure uptake of knowledge is happening rapidly? The short duration of projects is a question that applies for all programs, especially if what you're targeting is scale. The use of research-into-use, a systematic approach to involve users from the onset. It requires a critical mapping at the start and a continuous project monitoring or reassessing, to take into account the changing political landscape. IDRC may not always have the links to bring things to policymakers to start with in a given country or sector, and that also takes time.

How to effectively measure outcomes and impacts from capacity-building programs? Some GAC projects follow beneficiaries every 5 years after the end of the program. One of CCP projects was building leadership in leaders in Africa on science, policy and science-policy interface, and they put in place M&E frameworks, following the fellows and seeing where they are now. They are trying to track them down, but just that is a challenge. The issue remains that capacity-building does not usually generate outcomes in a standalone manner.



Multi-stakeholder consultation workshop – August 22, 2019, 13:00

Attendance:

Name	***Position***	***Organization***
Amy Luers	*Executive Director*	*Future Earth*
Ana F. González Guerrero	*Co-founder and Managing Director*	*Youth Climate Lab*
Anne Hammill	*Director, Resilience*	*IISD*
Catherine Potvin	*Professor, Department of Biology*	*McGill University*
Joëlle Matte	*Consultant*	*Econoler*
Jonathan Charlebois	*Programme de coopération climatique internationale (PCCI)*	*Ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques du Québec*
Michelle McCombs	*Deputy Director of Programs*	*Aga Khan Foundation Canada*
Mike Brklacich	*Principal Investigator Carleton University*	*QES NextGen Climate Change Advanced Scholars*
Shaughn McArthur	*Policy and Influence Lead*	*CARE Canada*
Tiina Kurvits	*Senior Advisor, Ecosystem Management - Polar and Cryosphere Division*	*GRID-Arendal Ottawa Office*
Michael Wodzicki	Director, Strategies and Development	Federation of Canadian Municipalities
Sophia Huyer		CCAFS

From IDRC: Lisa Hiwasaki, Santiago Alba, Bhim Adhikari, Marie-Eve Landry; Georgina Cundill-Kemp; Ali Cannon *From Baastel:* Alain Lafontaine, Margarita Gonzales.

Location: Nayudama room, IDRC HQ, 150 Kent St.

1. **What are the main achievements, conclusions, lessons learned and potential areas of focus for a future climate change research agenda by IDRC emerging from the independent evaluation of IDRC Climate Change Program (2015-2020)?**

This item was presented using a Powerpoint presentation summarizing the main points from the evaluation. Below some of the points added in the discussion that followed.

Adaptation vs. mitigation: the focus of the programme is on adaptation, as the mitigation field is already very crowded. The focus in mitigation is as a co-benefit.

Sphere of influence as research organization: IDRC's focus is on creating a space where our partners can exchange and focus on emerging leadership. The role of IDRC can be in supporting partners to pursue impact. Despite IDRC being a crown corporation, its strategy does not change with every government. It's important for partnerships, and it gives it more freedom than GAC.

Gender: The gender balance seems to have been very good on fellow awardees (outputs), however, the balance is very different at outcome level.

Duration of programs: Indeed, 3 years is very short to start seeing change. It can take 10-15 years to get results. Programs from the 90s are now showing results, which would not have been visible if we had evaluated the program after 3 years. Change takes time and this needs to be acknowledged. While 3-year projects are generally part of a longer-term vision, programs like CARIAA that last longer have allowed such levels of uptake that we can talk about impacts. Once they had some mature research, they could move on to impact. It also allowed for learning during the program. There is some clear difference on the ground.

There seems to be a tension among all the focus areas. It would be useful to focus on fewer topics. IDRC has the flexibility to focus on many things at the same time, and for partners to address different issues in the most appropriate way. But it needs to be packaged in a way that is relevant and talks to a truly programmatic approach. Prioritizing and packaging as part of a programme should therefore be a priority focus for IDRC future work on CC.

Focus on cities is valuable.

2. **What are key emerging areas for research for development in climate change where IDRC could have an added value, building on the results of the independent evaluation and their own knowledge of the Canadian and international landscape in this field?**

Youth and access to climate finance: This could start by age-disaggregated data on this and on capacity-building they received. Some projects targeted youth (like Urbaninos) but this is not always prevalent to date. On the other hand, many of the scholars that receive funding are "emerging scholars" and can be considered as youth. Young researchers are also contributing as research assistants and their capacities

and exposure is built through numerous CCP projects. This is a step-in considering youth more as "valuable partners" rather than only as "vulnerable population". How the M&E systems don't always tell the whole story, but they also shape the programme. 8-10 years ago, gender may not have been systematically integrated.

Bringing adaptation and mitigation together: These should not be separated anymore. While there is need to work on cities, forests are crucial both in terms of adaptation and mitigation. Canada has a great value added to work on reforestation, and land use needs to be brought back as a central issue. Besides, if we don't reduce emissions, there will be no end to adaptation. Mitigation and adaptation need to be seen as a joint venture. Furthermore, IDRC has an opportunity to bring us away from decade-old discussions on false dichotomies, and play a pivotal role in bringing together development, social justice, and adaptation and mitigation. However, IDRC cannot be doing advocacy for the North as per its mandate, it has to be providing information and policy influence. And it is essential that it helps countries move towards a low-carbon development pathway.

Measuring change in 3-year projects: IDRC can start thinking about evaluation from a system change point of view, and how we process that as part of the system, not just the investment. It would be good to track whether/how many of the knowledge products end up in the IPCC report for instance.

Influencing the Green Climate Fund: There is a need on the Board of the GCF for evidence on the risks of NOT doing gender in adaptation.

Private sector and adaptation. At IDRC, it covers two things: 1) mobilizing climate funds; 2) developing tools and frameworks for private sector to address resilience. It is currently difficult for the private sector to see returns on investments when thinking about adaptation. Approaches:

- Leveraging private sector funds for development, as promoted by many governments, including Canadian government;
- Climate insurance: what is required to level off the ground for private insurers to see that there's a business case? Governments can play a role. In South Africa, governments required municipalities to have climate insurance, and now SANTAM is there and it makes full sense to them. The right enabling environment to support anew market is therefore crucial. Insurance is one of the most mature sectors.
- New venture areas: agriculture value chains, payments for ecosystem services, water management, linked to a landscape approach.
- Housing loans and mortgage products: there is an incentive to make sure that building and rebuilding post-disaster includes climate change. More research is required in this area.

Innovative finance for pro-poor ang gender impacts: There is a need for some more research on pro-poor and gender impacts. How can advocacy inform this? What is the role of national governments in climate finance, and how do we ensure that adaptation finance does not hinder other pro-poor activities?

Loss and damages, especially in small islands

Migration: not only for countries that can't adapt, but for countries that receive migrants.

Top 5 priorities for IDRC (tour de table)?

- Packaging
- Not water management, because everybody is already doing it
- Energy and social issues (to not leave it all to CTCN)
- Gender and climate are essential
- Small scale private sector
- Make sure projects are aligned with IDRC's strategic priorities
- Climate justice (related to the links between environment, conflict and peacebuilding)
- Private sector in adaptation
- Making climate people "finance literate", and making finance people "climate literate"
- Support Canadians being a bigger player in global research efforts
- Gender and energy, and especially find background data which is still missing
- Blue carbon as a low-hanging fruit for both adaptation and mitigation
- Nature-based solutions
- Mitigation and livelihoods
- Integrate hotspots with coastal or island geographies (incl. migration from coastal areas)
- Youth accessing climate finance and helping make their ideas bankable
- Urban issues cannot be avoided as in 10 years from now, 70% of poor will be urban. Rural-urban issues are mixing differently now.

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